

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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## RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET CHALLENGE IN PERSIAN GULF

HK131043 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Commentary on current affairs by Bu Qing [2975 3237]: "Contention in the Persian Gulf Region"]

[Text] Recently Washington has repeatedly talked about reinforcing U.S. military strength in the Persian Gulf region. Late this June, the White House' senior foreign policy organ held a series of secret meetings to discuss this question and put forward concrete proposals for reinforcing U.S. military strength in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. According to the U.S. press, these proposals included: Adding one or two destroyers to the U.S. naval forces which now only comprise three ships in the Persian Gulf; sending a naval task force to cruise the Indian Ocean four times a year instead of three; having combat aircraft of the U.S. Air Force pay more routine visits to Arab countries; and so forth. The U.S. newspapers said, this will "enable the United States to gradually and significantly increase its naval and air forces in those areas in the coming years." Reportedly, the U.S. Defense Department is intensively preparing and building a "quick reaction force" of 110,000 men for use chiefly in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region to "cope with any contingency happening to U.S. allies throughout the world" and to deal with emergencies "threatening the oilfields in the Persian Gulf region."

The U.S. plan to prepare and build a "quick reaction force" and reinforce its overseas military strength was initiated long ago. After Carter came to power in 1977, the U.S. Government started a long-term study of Soviet-U.S. relations and U.S. strategy. Later, in a "Secret Instruction on Strategy," the U.S. President demanded establishment of a light, quick and mobile force to cope with any crisis occurring in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In early 1978 Washington worried that the Soviet Union's meddling in the clash in the Horn of Africa and causing trouble in the Red Sea could cause a "confrontation of wider strategic implications." The U.S. secretary of defense instructed all services to build regular armies capable of fighting "one and a half wars." According to U.S. newspapers, "one and a half wars" means fighting a full-scale war in Europe while simultaneously preparing to fight a small-scale war or "half war" elsewhere. The Washington POST said: "Brown ordered the organization of a new force to fight the 'half war.'" President Carter also asked the Defense Department to build a special, highly mobile attack force comprised of crack troops. The Pentagon kept the implementation of this plan secret. Allegedly, this attack force comprised two reinforced military divisions and a Marine corps equipped with an air wing. It had about 100,000 to 110,000 men.

A year has passed since then. The United States has again called a secret meeting specially to discuss this question, mainly because a new upheaval had occurred in the Persian Gulf region during this time which directly affected the supply and passage of oil to the United States.

It is universally known that, compared with the Soviet Union, the United States relies on the import of oil and other strategic materials to an appalling extent. It imports 50 percent of the many kinds of nonferrous and rare metals it needs. It also imports almost all of a few other kinds of the nonferrous and rare metals it needs. [paragraph continues]



U.S. Defense Secretary Brown frankly admitted that the United States had become "more dependent on the outside world" for natural resources and that the U.S.-Soviet contention in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and Africa directly "concerns the question of whether the natural resources can be obtained." In particular, the United States imports more than 8 million barrels of oil a day, accounting for more than 40 percent of its daily consumption. A greater part of the petroleum comes from the Persian Gulf. Speaking about the Persian Gulf, former U.S. Ambassador to Iran Helms said that a free passage of oil through the Strait of Hormuz was of great importance to the United States and that the Persian Gulf "had practically become our lifeblood." The Strait of Hormuz is an important and narrow oil transport passage. With Iran on its north and Oman on its south, it is the outlet of the Persian Gulf into the Indian Ocean. Oil produced in the Persian Gulf region is shipped to the United States and Europe through this passage. According to the Western press, 100 oil tankers carrying 20 million barrels of oil pass through this strait and head for Western industrial countries every day. The importance of this strait is evident enough.

The situation in the Persian Gulf region has been unstable since the beginning of this year. The change in the political situation in Iran caused a drop in oil production, adversely affecting the supply of oil to the United States. At the same time, the influence of the United States in the Persian Gulf region has been greatly weakened. Moscow is covetously eyeing this region and sparing no effort to make trouble. The U.S. Government has repeatedly expressed concern over Iran and asked the Soviet Union not to meddle in Iran's internal affairs. Before that, the Soviet Union won victories in Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan and took advantage of the local situation to expand its influence in Turkey and Pakistan. It also reinforced its military strength in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. Soviet reconnaissance planes were seen frequently over the Persian Gulf region and Soviet submarines often passed through the Strait of Hormuz. A British publication "Analysis of Problems of the Soviet Union" pointed out: "Recent experience shows that the Soviet Union is cautiously attempting an adventure in the gulf region. Most probably, it will take advantage of local disputes and movements to weaken the status of the West." The French FRANCE SOIR said: The Soviet Union is expanding its sphere of influence in the Persian Gulf and striving to grasp "a special weapon to blackmail" the West "by gaining control of the oil passage."

The Soviet Union's steady closing in has caused the United States unrest. The United States has tried hard to fight back, saying publicly: The stability and safety of the Persian Gulf region is "a problem concerning the interests of the United States." Brzezinski, assistant to the president for national security affairs, pointed out: "An unstable arc" had been formed practically all along the coasts of the Indian Ocean, where "social and political weaknesses and Soviet strength will react with each other" and cause "acute problems."

When an armed clash took place between North and South Yemen in March this year, the Soviet Union immediately supported South Yemen with weapons and Cuban mercenaries while the United States quickly dispatched large quantities of weapons to North Yemen. The U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" and the Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" later confronted each other in the Arabian Sea. The United States is now anxious to reinforce its military strength in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region and to build a "quick reaction force." This is obviously an answer to the Soviet challenge.

Current signs show: With the situation in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region continuing to develop and the oil crisis worsening, the contention between the two super-powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--will sharpen. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet-U.S. contention has caused unrest among the gulf states. Some of them openly express to the Soviet Union their "rejection of Soviet expansionism in the Arab world" and ask the Soviet Union "not to meddle in their internal relations." At the same time, public opinion of some countries points out that the reinforcement of U.S. military strength in the gulf region means a "threat" and "political blackmail" to the countries concerned. More and more gulf states want to strengthen cooperation between themselves to counter the challenge of the superpowers.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR, CUBAN SABOTAGE OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

HK131258 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 5 HK

[International study notes by Ru Sheng [3067 3932]: "Pure Flattery"]

[Text] Moscow's NOVOYE VREMYA magazine has recently made a big noise flattering Havana, babbling that Cuba is a "brilliant example" and a "great star" in the modern world. It has indeed lauded Cuba to the skies!

To the Kremlin, Cuba is worthy of being an "example" for mercenary troops and a "star" among hatchetmen. So it would not be too fulsome to describe it with such words as "brilliant" and "great." Cuba has acted as the Soviet Union's "hatchetman," "agent," "mobile picket" and "military police" in its scramble for world hegemony. It has run amuck and stirred up incidents in many regions in the world, playing a role which Moscow itself could not play. After this "example" and "star" of the "Cuba in the West," there now is also a "Cuba in the East." If Moscow can have more such "Cubas" in other places in the world, the great advantages to the realization of its global strategy of seeking world hegemony can hardly be assessed.

However, Cuba carries an image, different from that held by Moscow, of being a "ferocious servant" in the eyes of the people of the world. Mr Lu Xun made a most telling exposure of this kind of "ferocious servant." He pointed out that this kind of people "could do nothing but exercise their power and influence" and "do all kinds of evil." They depended on an evil force and always humiliated people. Is this not a fact? There will be upheavals in whatever places that are haunted by Cuban mercenary troops, with flames of battles raging everywhere. The countries will be in a turbulent state and the people will have no means of livelihood. Some people in Cuba once ambitiously threatened: "There is no longer any physical distance in the modern world." They put up a posture of being ready to work for Moscow anywhere at any time. It is thus clear that to the people of all countries, Cuba is by no means the so-called "example" and "star," but "trouble" and "calamity."

Moscow is now particularly enthusiastic in flattering Havana obviously because the Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference will soon be held. Cuba will be the host country of the conference and the leader of Cuba will be the executive chairman. It is an excellent opportunity for Moscow to make use of Cuba to sabotage the nonaligned movement, change its correct orientation and drag it onto the track of Soviet hegemonism. The Soviet Union will certainly never miss this chance.

However, in flattering Cuba with the labels of "example" and "star" and squeezing it into the nonaligned movement, Moscow has aroused the nonaligned countries to look carefully to see exactly what goods are hidden under this flattery. Moscow has somehow underestimated too much the ability of the nonaligned countries to distinguish things as well as underestimated their vigilance.

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# XINHUA VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET TORPEDO INCIDENT IN PACIFIC

OW111209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has agreed to return to the United States an exercise torpedo which it intercepted in the Pacific, according to Washington reports. "A situation of this nature is viewed with concern," a U.S. Navy spokesman said yesterday, "but the Soviets have informed us they are instructing the commander of the Soviet ship which picked up the torpedo to return it."

The U.S. Defense Department sources said yesterday that the incident occurred on August 9 when a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine was exercising off Guam. After the submarine fired a torpedo, a Soviet intelligence-gathering trawler hovering in the area fished the weapon out of the water. U.S. Navy officers hailed the Soviet trawler and asked for return of the torpedo. But the Russians turned a deaf ear to the request. The sources also revealed that within the last week Soviet warplanes including the Backfire, staged more than 30 simulated missile attacks on two U.S. destroyers cruising in the Black Sea. In usual cases, the sources said, the Russians do little more than shadow the American warships as they entered the Black Sea from the Mediterranean to demonstrate the U.S. right to use those waters anytime it sees fit to do so.

## XINHUA NOTES POUND'S RISE IN VALUE AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

OW140652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] London, 11 August--In the past 3 months the pound sterling has steadily risen in value against the U.S. dollar and other Western currencies on the Western foreign exchange market. On 24 July the exchange rate between the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar reached 1 to 2.329, hitting an all-time high since 1975. This represented a 10-percent increase in value of the pound sterling compared to 2 months ago and a 50-percent increase compared to 3 years ago. Since 24 July, the value of the pound sterling has decreased marginally, but is now holding at 2.25 U.S. dollars. Before World War II the pound sterling-U.S. dollar exchange rate was 1 to 4.8. But by October 1976, the pound sterling was worth only 1.55 U.S. dollars.

In recent years, the position of the pound sterling on the Western foreign exchange market has gradually improved with the slow recovery of Britain's economy, especially with the rapid development of the North Sea oilfield. However, the large increase in the exchange value of the pound sterling did not occur until recently when the Conservative Party came into power. In the current situation in which the world is short of oil supplies and the Western world is once again being threatened by skyrocketing oil prices, Britain's considerably increased oil production in the North Sea has not only basically solved the problem in relying on imported oil but also considerably increased its financial revenue, thus strengthening people's confidence in the pound sterling.

In addition, the Conservative Party, after coming to power, has strictly implemented a tight money policy and controlled the money supply while pursuing a policy of "market economy," characterized by free competition.

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At the same time, the Conservative government strictly reduced credit loans at home and raised the bank interest rate from 12 to 14 percent. According to an official announcement, Britain's gold and foreign exchange reserves in July increased by 632 million pounds (\$1,430 million) to 10.4 billion pounds (\$22,490 million).

However, the increase in the exchange value of the pound sterling will inevitably lead to a rise in the prices of exports and in the quantities of imports, which will produce an unfavorable influence on Britain's foreign trade. According to statistics compiled by the British Ministry of Trade, Britain's total volume of imports in the first half of this year was 20.6 billion pounds, representing a 15-percent increase over the second half of last year. At the same time, the country's total volume of exports was 18.9 billion pounds, representing only a 3.5-percent increase over the second half of last year. Thus, Britain's balance of payments went from a favorable balance of 604 million pounds in the second half of last year to an unfavorable balance of 1,020 million pounds in the first half of this year.

ANTI-PRC FILM TO BE SHOWN AT MOSCOW FESTIVAL

OW150152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, August 14 (XINHUA)--The 11th Moscow International Film Festival opened here today with the participation of over one hundred countries and organizations.

Nearly 500 films provided by these countries and organizations will be shown. There will be competitions in feature films, documentaries and children films. Three gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded to the winners. Prizes will also be given to the best actor and actress.

According to Soviet press report, a Vietnamese documentary with anti-China content will be shown during the festival.

Moscow International Festival has been held every other year since 1959. The current festival will end on August 28.



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P R C   I N T E R N A T I O N A L   A F F A I R S  
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S. TO GIVE AID TO EGYPTIAN ARMS INDUSTRY

OW110802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--A high level team of the U.S. Defense Department has been sent to Egypt to help rebuild its arms industry, officials of the department confirmed yesterday, according to a Washington report.

The team, headed by David McGiffert, assistant secretary of defense for international affairs, left for Cairo on August 9.

The assistance in rebuilding Egypt's arms industry is in addition to the 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in arms aid the U.S. Government is committed to supplying Egypt over the next few years as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, a UPI report said.

YU QIULI MEETS U.S. TRADE MISSION FROM KANSAS

OW141544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met here this afternoon with an American trade mission from the State of Kansas led by Mr. John Carlin, governor of the state.

Yu Qiuli said that relations between China and the U.S.A. had entered a new stage of development since their establishment of diplomatic relations. Mr. Carlin said: "We'll certainly do our utmost to expand the friendly and cooperative relations between us."

American ambassador to China, Mr. Leonard Woodcock, was present.

The 20-member mission include state government officials and personages in industry and agriculture as well as in economic, trade and educational fields. They expressed their hope to establish business contacts with Chinese departments and trade corporations so as to further economic and trade relations between the Kansas state and China.

The American businessmen arrived here on August 10. They were entertained at a banquet given by Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, on the evening of August 11. They will leave here shortly to visit the southern part of China before returning home.



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NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

USSR INCREASING HARASSMENT OF JAPANESE FISHERMEN

OW131728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 13 (XINHUA correspondent)--Faster boats and even airplanes and helicopters are being used by the Soviet Union to keep a constant watch on Japanese fishing within its 200-mile offshore fishing limits proclaimed in December 1976.

Fishermen of Kushiro City, Hokkaido, told XINHUA that this has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of Soviet onboard inspections and penalties, usually in the form of fines, imposed on them. From January to July this year, nine Japanese fishing vessels with 46 fishermen on board were captured in the area of Hokkaido as against five vessels in the corresponding period of last year. By the end of last June, 28 Japanese fishing vessels were fined a total of 51,360,000 Japanese yen. Up to now, 1,134 Japanese fishing vessels have been subjected to onboard inspections, an increase of 307 vessels over the same period last year.

Members of Japanese fishery circles pointed out that almost all the Japanese fishing vessels out on the sea have to submit to Soviet check twice a month, some even nine times a month. The catch of Kushiro reached 900,000 tons in 1977 but dropped drastically to 600,000 last year after the Soviet Union announced its 200-nautical-mile fishing zone. As the Soviet high-handedness towards Japanese fishermen operating in their traditional fishing grounds is causing more and more damages to Hokkaido fishery, Japanese fishermen stated indignantly: "The sea area off northern Japan has become waters of suffering. We are longing for the early return of the northern territories".

PRC OFFICIAL HOSTS TOKYO BANQUET CELEBRATING TREATY

OW141704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 14 (XINHUA)--Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan. Former Japanese Ambassador to China Sato Shoji, Director General of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Yanagiya Kensuke, and others were present at the banquet. The hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the steady development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

JAPANESE TRAINING WARSHIPS CARRY TORPEDOES

OW141303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 14 (XINHUA)--Training warships of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force, now on a round the world voyage, have been equipped with torpedoes to cope with an emergency situation.

The Japanese Defence Agency said yesterday, the warships have [been] loaded with combat ready torpedoes because it is the common practice of many countries in times of peace. According to the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the Japanese fleet left Japan in the middle of June, and has just completed its visit to the United States. It will go to Europe, Egypt, Sri Lanka and Malaysia before coming back to Yokosuka in November.

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PRC AMBASSADOR TO DPRK HOSTS BANQUET FOR BEIJING OPERA GROUP

OW141902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian gave a grand banquet here this evening for the visiting delegation of the China Beijing Opera Theatre. Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee, and other leading members of departments concerned attended the banquet.

Head of the Chinese delegation He Jingzhi and Korean Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son spoke at the banquet. He Jingzhi said, "The Korean cultural workers under the leadership and concern of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party, inheriting and carrying forward the excellent tradition in national art and culture, have created numerous works depicting the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean workers as well as the socialist revolution and construction." He pledged to bring back the experience of the Korean comrades-in-arms as an impetus to the development and prosperity of the Chinese culture.

Yi Chang-son said that the delegation's visit to Korea has made enormous contributions to the development and consolidation of the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and cultural workers of Korea and China. He said that the Chinese cultural workers, inheriting the tradition of national culture, have scored great achievements in creating works with diversified themes. The Chinese cultural workers presented some performances to entertain their Korean comrades at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

NDP TO HOLD SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST REPRESSION

OW141613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (XINHUA)--President of the New Democratic Party of South Korea Kim Yong-sam announced yesterday that his party members had decided to hold an indefinite sit-in struggle in protest against the South Korean authorities' brutal repression of the opposition parties and peoples of various circles, according to a report from Seoul.

Kim Yong-sam and his party's vice-president as well as "national assembly vice-speakers" and "assemblymen" from his party started a sit-in struggle at the party's building on the evening of August 11 in protest against the bloody incident created by the South Korean authorities in raiding the party's headquarters. Up to yesterday, the number of "assemblymen" from the party who took part in the struggle had increased from 30 to 54 in addition to over 100 people of other circles. Kim Yong-sam called on the party members to close their ranks and persevere in the struggle. The recent bloody incident has aroused wide-spread reaction among the people and members of the New Democratic Party have held a series of protest meetings in other parts of South Korea.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

HAN NIANLONG: SRV BETRAYED HO CHI MINH'S TEACHINGS

OW141214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Exposes Vietnamese Betrayal of Ho Chi Minh at 10th Plenary Meeting of Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese Government delegation, told his Vietnamese counterpart Dinh Nho Liem at the tenth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the vice-foreign ministerial level here today:

"The present Vietnamese leadership has betrayed President Ho Chi Minh, undermined the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, frenziedly pursued a policy of opposition and hostility against China and has become most unpopular inside its own country." Refuting Dinh Nho Liem's statement, Han Nianlong said: "What the Vietnamese authorities are doing today not only is incompatible with President Ho Chi Minh's teachings but also goes against the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people."

Han Nianlong took the floor first at today's meeting. In his speech, he hoped that the Vietnamese side will stop its acts of obstructing and sabotaging the negotiations and put an end to its policies of opposition and hostility against China and the pursuance of regional hegemonism. He also appealed to the Vietnamese side that it "must first and foremost withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and Laos, cease its armed provocation and intrusion into Chinese territory, withdraw from China's Nansha Island group it has occupied and stop its inhuman acts of exporting refugees".

Han Nianlong also refuted the so-called "five points on opposing hegemonism" put forward by Dinh Nho Liem at the seventh plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese talks. He pointed out: "The Vietnamese side is playing new tricks. It is not at all trying to discuss the principle of not seeking hegemonism and opposing hegemonism but is intended to confuse right and wrong and create confusions so as to cover up its own hegemonist acts and to set new obstacles to the talks." The so-called "five points on opposing hegemonism" put forward by Dinh Nho Liem on July 5 are: "Nonexpansion of territory in any form whatsoever. Immediate ending of the state of affairs in which territories are annexed to other countries"; "nonaggression, non-use of force or of threat to use force to 'punish' any country or 'to teach it a lesson'"; "non-imposition of one's own ideologies, views and lines on other countries"; "non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries through opposition organizations fostered by oneself, or by the instrumentality of one's overseas nationals, or in any other form"; and "non-alliance with imperialism and other reactionary forces".

Speaking at today's meeting, Dinh Nho Liem once again made an all-round attack against China's peaceful foreign policy. He vilified China, alleging that the great amount of assistance it rendered to the Vietnamese people through frugal living and at the cost of sweat and blood was "an instrument" to "induce and pressure" Vietnam. Once again he made a territorial claim on China's Xisha and Nansha islands, declaring that Vietnam was "firmly resolved to defend" the "sovereignty" of these two archipelagoes. At the time when the Vietnamese authorities have been continuing their armed provocations along China's border areas, Dinh Nho Liem had the audacity to suggest discussing measures to stop armed provocations.

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Han Nianlong said that there was nothing new in the speech of the Vietnamese side today and the numerous anti-China cliches in the speech had been thoroughly refuted by the Chinese side. He said, "Stopping at nothing in spreading lies and slanders, the Vietnamese side vehemently attacked China's peaceful foreign policy and did its utmost to whitewash Soviet social-imperialism. It also tried to sow discord between the Southeast Asian countries and China. This has laid bare more clearly the anti-China features of the Vietnamese authorities."

Yang Gongsu, deputy head of the Chinese Government delegation, gave a press conference here this afternoon briefing reporters on today's meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations. Dinh Nho Liem also held a press conference this afternoon.

PRC, SRV DELEGATES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCES

OW141439 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (AFP)--China has expressed doubts on the results to be gained by prolonging the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations but today agreed with the Vietnamese delegation to hold an eleventh round in Beijing in the near future.

No progress was made during the tenth session of talks held this morning in the Chinese capital, with the two delegations merely reiterating their respective positions. The deadlocked state of the talks (?reflected) in the press conferences given by the two delegations this afternoon being particularly brief with 30 minutes from the head of the Vietnamese delegation Dinh Nho Liem and only 20 minutes from the Chinese deputy delegation leader Yang Gongsu.

Mr Yang said that any progress to be made during the talks would "not depend on the number of meetings." "Even if countless meetings are organized and if at each meeting the two sides (?mainly) insult each other, what meaning can this have?" Mr Yang asked. He rejected Hanoi's complaints about the length of time between rounds and said that the two sides had agreed on the subject.

Mr Liem attacked increased tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border and accused China of having massed nearly 300,000 men there. He said that 12 Chinese divisions were deployed directly (?along) the border, three of them facing the Vietnamese province of Langson while (?six) army corps (18 division) stood behind them.

Mr Liem also accused the "clique" of ousted Khmer Rouge Premier Pol Pot of having sent a large number of Cambodian diplomats to concentration camps. Among them were Norodom Phurissara, (?former) Cambodian former minister and cousin of former head of state Prince Sihanouk, and Chau Seng, a minister and ambassador who had served in Moscow, Belgrade, at the United Nations and elsewhere. Many of the diplomats, of whom there had been no news up to the present, had been killed, Mr Liem said, referring to statements made recently by a Cambodian diplomat who survived the "liquidations".

The Chinese negotiator at the talks, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong this morning accused Hanoi of having provoked over 110 border incidents since the end of June and of preparing a "war of aggression" against Thailand. Mr Han reaffirmed the main points of the Chinese position and called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and Nansha (Spratley) Islands that China is demanding along with a halt to Vietnamese "export" of refugees.

The negotiations which started four months ago after the Sino-Vietnamese armed conflict [words indistinct] had not so far resulted in (?any measure of) progress, observers recalled.



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RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES SRV REPRESENTATIVE TO TALKS

HK141134 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[International study notes by He Li [0149 4539]: "Also Countedas an 'Expert'"]

[Text] It is said that Vietnam's chief representative to the second round of the Sino-Vietnamese talks is known as an "expert in negotiations." This is not an inappropriate description. The Vietnamese representative has this description not only because he has mastered the complete set of indispensable skills for every Hanoi negotiator in confounding black and white, being unreasonable and making a scene but is also an "expert" in telling lies in public without batting an eyelid. He has repeatedly shown this unique skill at his press conferences in Beijing.

At the beginning of his 5 July press conference, this representative personally unfolded a huge colored map, saying that it is a piece of "evidence" of China's "crimes" in "invasive expansion." Making a great show of being earnest, he said the map printed by China in 1977 has brought the territories of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and other South-east Asian countries, and Nepal and Bhutan into the Chinese domain. Although he assumed an air of self-approbation and gave a vivid description, no listener showed any interest in what he said, because what he said was very unreasonable and irrational. Of those correspondents who attended the press conference, some have been in China for many years and are well informed about events in China. None had seen or heard of such a map printed in China. With regard to the map which can be used as a piece of "evidence" of China's "crimes," is it conceivable that China would have kept the map a secret from all other countries and only given it to the Hanoi authorities? The Vietnamese representative's cheap trick can surely be described as a "new creation" of the Hanoi rumormongering company.

In addition to talking a lot of nonsense and repeating the wornout themes such as the so-called Chinese "aggression" against Vietnam and the so-called continuous Chinese "provocations" against Vietnam, this representative went so far at his recently held press conference as to use as a basis for his argument an article in this year's third issue of China's ZHIXUE YANJIU to prove that "China's philosophical theory is confounding black and white." According to him: The article "advocates using facts to serve politics," saying "that if there is need for facts, facts can be created and that if there is a need for examples, examples can be created."

Facts have no mercy, however, on those who tell lies. The ZHIXUE YANJIU article entitled "Objective Truth Has No Class Nature" criticized the "gang of four's" reactionary viewpoint "that 'everything is based on need' and that 'facts must be used to serve politics.'" Anyone who does not have evil intentions can clearly see that the article unequivocally criticized and negated the absurd theory that "facts must be used to serve politics." In the mouth of this Vietnamese representative who is said to have a good command of Chinese, however, the absurd theory has become the "philosophical theory" advocated and accepted by China. Does this arbitrary distortion of facts rightly show that it is this representative who completely accepts the philosophical theory that "facts must be used to serve politics" and that facts can be arbitrarily fabricated?



Starting rumors and opposing China are the customary tactics of the Vietnamese authorities. Because their rumors are too fantastic and full of holes, they either frequently fall by themselves without being attacked or are given snorts of contempt by others. In a word, their rumors can hardly succeed. The Vietnamese representative has now adopted a new tactic, culled phrases but not their meaning from Chinese books, newspapers and journals and pretended to speak on good grounds and to have conclusive evidences. By doing so, he thought he could deceive the public and mislead the people. Facts have mercilessly proven, however, that this "expert" is only good at telling lies.

The Sino-Vietnamese talks will be resumed. People are waiting to see whether this Vietnamese "expert" will give another brilliant performance.

#### COMMENTARY ON SRV TERRITORIAL POLICY

OW141243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[XINHUA report's commentary: "The Vietnamese Authorities Are a Typical Example of Those Who Do Not Mean What They Say"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 August--The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on 7 August making all kinds of excuses in an attempt to deny the statement made by the Vietnamese Government on numerous occasions that the Xisha Islands and the Nansha Islands are Chinese territory. As it turned out, however, the Vietnamese authorities have outsmarted themselves, as the more they try to hide, the more they are exposed. This has again exposed the perfidious feature of the Vietnamese authorities who went back on their word. At a press conference held in Beijing on 30 July, which was attended by both Chinese and foreign newsmen, Yang Gongsu, deputy chief of the Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese talks, distributed a pamphlet: "Some Documents and Materials About the Vietnamese Government's Recognition of the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Chinese Territory." This pamphlet contains facsimiles of relevant statements and notes of the Vietnamese Government, Vietnamese newspapers, maps and textbooks. These materials fully demonstrated that the Vietnamese authorities recognized these two islands groups as Chinese territory before 1964.

This pamphlet also published a fascimile of a statement issued by the DRV Government on 9 May 1965 on the U.S. Government demarcation of "combat zones" for U.S. forces in Vietnam. The statement said: "U.S. President Johnson has included the whole of Vietnam and adjacent waters for 100 nautical miles south of the Vietnamese seashore and the portion of the territorial waters off the PRC's Xisha islands as the 'combat zones' of the U.S. armed forces. This constitutes a direct threat to the security of the DRV and its neighboring countries." Behold: It is clearly printed in the paper that the statement issued by the Vietnamese Government in that year definitely recognized the Xisha Islands as Chinese territory. Yet in its 7 August statement the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry picked its brain to present a theory about "historical background" in an attempt to totally negate the government statement issued in that year. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement said: "The statement issued by the DRV Government on 9 May 1965 bore significance in the light of the historical background at that time," because "the struggle to resist American aggression and for national salvation called on the Vietnamese people to engage in struggle in every way in order to safeguard Vietnam's territorial integrity and the Vietnam-China friendship at that time." According to this logic, the Vietnamese Government would issue a statement recognizing the Xisha Islands as Chinese territory during the war of resistance against American aggression when large quantities of Chinese aid were needed. But as soon as the war of resistance against America aggression ended, thinking that it had now become the world's "third military power," and that it could change its stand by 190 degrees in the name of "historical background," it declared that the government statements made in the past were no longer of any significance.

If the Hanoi authorities can go back on their word on such serious matters as territory and sovereignty, they can also do that on other issues. The above statement issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has shown clearly that the Vietnamese Government's documents can become void under a given pretext and that the promise pledged by Vietnamese responsible officials can be denied at any time. It is, therefore, not strange at all that the ASEAN countries and more and more countries and their newspapers have pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities do not keep their word, and their words do not match with their deeds. They cautioned that one must increase vigilance in dealing with them.

In its 7 August statement, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry tried its best to deny the fact that Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in his 14 September 1958 note recognized the Xisha and Nansha islands as belonging to China. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that "the spirit and letter of this note are confined only to recognizing China's territorial waters as extending 12 nautical miles." Let us, then, review the facts and see what "the spirit and letter" of Pham Van Dong's note were.

On 4 September 1958 the PRC Government issued a statement announcing that the PRC's territorial waters extended 12 nautical miles. The statement solemnly pointed out that "this stipulation applies to all the territorial waters of the PRC, including...Dongsha, Xisha, Zhongsha and Nansha islands, as well as all other islands belonging to China." Ten days later, or on 14 September 1958, Pham Van Dong, premier of the Vietnamese Government, sent a note to Premier Zhou Enlai, explicitly expressing that "the DRV Government recognizes and endorses the PRC Government's 4 September 1958 statement concerning the decision on territorial waters." The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN carried a detailed summary of the Chinese Government's statement, including the paragraphs on Dongsha, Xisha, Zhongsha and Nansha islands, and published the text of Premier Pham Van Dong's note.

From the quotation above it can be seen that, in addition to announcing that China's territorial waters extend 12 nautical miles, the Chinese Government's 4 September 1958 statement also solemnly reiterated that Xisha and Nansha islands are China's territories. In both "spirit and letter," Pham Van Dong's note explicitly and without any reservation "recognizes and endorses" the whole content of the Chinese Government's statement and does not say that it was "confined only to recognizing China's territorial waters as extending 12 nautical miles." Therefore, the Vietnamese note naturally expressed "recognition and endorsement" of Xisha and Nansha islands as China's territories.

It must be pointed out that from the establishment of the DRV in 1945 up to 1974, there were many other official documents, newspapers, maps and textbooks proving that Vietnam recognized Xisha and Nansha islands as China's territories.

For example, the "world maps" drawn and published by the map department of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army in 1960 clearly marked in the Vietnamese language "the Xisha Islands (China)" and "the Nansha Islands (China)." The lesson on "China" in the geography textbook of the ninth grade of the middle school published by the Vietnam educational printing house in 1974 says: "The arc made up by the Nansha and Xisha islands, Hainan Island, Taiwan, the Penghu islands and the Zhoushan islands forms a great wall to protect the Chinese mainland." In no way can all this be denied by the Vietnamese authorities by falsification and quibbling.

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In order to peddle regional hegemonism and oppose China and the Chinese people, the Vietnamese authorities have adopted all kinds of measures to flagrantly betray the consistent stand taken by the Vietnamese Government for many years in recognizing that the Xisha and Nansha islands are part of China's territory. This has once again exposed the fact that the Vietnamese authorities are a typical example of those who go back on their own words.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement also wilfully distorts the conversation between Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and Le Duan, first secretary of the Vietnam Workers' Party, on 24 September 1975, in an effort to confuse public opinion. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement also says: "China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had reaffirmed that there were disputes between the two parties on the Huang Sa Islands (this means China's Xisha Islands) and Truong Sa Islands (thus means China's Nansha Islands). From now on, both sides will negotiate with each other for a settlement."

As a matter of fact, what Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said when he met with Le Duan was: "There are still disputes between us on the Xisha and Nansha islands. On this issue, the stands of both sides are quite clear. Our stand is: Be it Xisha or Nansha, we have ample reference material to show that they have been part of China's territory since ancient times. Internationally, at least, the reference materials in most countries also admit this point. We can hold negotiations on this issue later."

What Vice Premier Deng had stressed in this conversation was that the Xisha and Nansha islands have been part of China's territory since ancient times. It was because the Vietnamese authorities had occupied a number of China's Nanshan Islands that it was essential to negotiate with the Vietnamese side for a settlement.

In quoting Vice Premier Deng's above-mentioned conversation, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry wilfully deleted the major contents of this conversation and quoted out of context. This is indeed a despicable trick.

The Xisha and Nansha islands have been part of China's territory since ancient times. This is an irrefutable fact. In recent years, the Vietnamese authorities have acted perfidiously, imposed territorial demands on these two islands of China, and truculently dispatched troops to occupy a number of China's Nansha Islands. This action clearly shows that the large number of labels used in the 7 August statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to smear China for promoting "expansionism" and "hegemonism" and for exposing "its bellicose and treacherous nature" are best suited for the Vietnamese authorities themselves.

TWO MORE SRV DIVISIONS REPORTED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW150800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--Vietnam is sending more troops to Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported yesterday. The radio said: "Since mid-July, another two divisions of Vietnamese troops have been dispatched to Kampuchea along Highway No. 19 to conduct a new mopping-up operation in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng. We repelled the attack in early August but the mopping-up, however, has not come to a halt. In early August, Vietnam sent another two regiments and 10 tanks to Pailin. In the same period, it sent two more regiments to Siemreap-Angkor and another regiment to the highway between Sisophon and Thmar."



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ASIAN SEAFARERS CONFERENCE URGES BOYCOTTING SRV

OW131336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 12 (XINHUA)--The Second Asian Seafarer's Conference held in Singapore urged all the trade unions in the world to take effective measures to impose an all-round boycott against Vietnam, the Singapore papers NANYANG SIANG PAO and SIN CHEW JIT POH reported today. The Vietnamese authorities are practising a genocidal policy in driving out their citizens and forcing them to become refugees, it noted. The conference came to a close yesterday following two days deliberations.

THAI PRIME MINISTER VIEWS SRV POLICY IN KAMPUCHEA

OW131644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 13 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan is doubtful that Vietnam will eventually pull its forces out of Kampuchea and stop the exodus of refugees, reported The Bangkok WORLD today.

He made the comment this morning in his remarks on the report given by members of the U. S. congressional delegation led by Lester Wolff on their recent talks with the Vietnamese authorities. "U. S. Congressman Lester Wolff told me about Vietnam's planned pull-out, but I don't think it's possible, I can't believe it," the prime minister said. Asked by reporters about Vietnam's announced action to stop boat people from leaving the country, he said, "The boat people as well, I can't believe it."

FORMER THAI MINISTER COMMENTS ON SRV, REFUGEE ISSUE

OW142135 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 14 (XINHUA)--The refugee question is more a political problem than a humanitarian, social or economic problem, said Thanant Khoman, former foreign minister of Thailand and chairman of the Select Committee on Refugees under the Parliament, at a panel discussion here this evening.

Dr. Khoman said that the push-out of refugees is a strategy resorted to by Vietnam to bring in resources and properties and for political purposes. This has been conducted with the help of the Soviet Union, he added. On the root cause of the refugees, he stressed that it is Vietnam, instigator of the refugee problem, who started the whole sequence of exporting "human cargoes" and dumping them onto neighbouring countries for political and economic purposes.

Referring to the recent Geneva conference on refugees, Dr. Khoman said that the conference failed to discuss the land refugee problem Thailand is facing. It is necessary, he added to hold another conference on land cases. He agreed with what a columnist said: The temporary slow-down of the outflow of refugees is a tactical retreat by Vietnam for propaganda aims. "Instead of agreeing to halt the outflow of refugees, the Vietnamese have decided to regulate the outflow of refugees," he said.

## SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

## Talks With Li Xiannian

OW141200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa continued their talks here this morning.

During their talks today and yesterday, the two sides recalled their efforts to promote friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and expressed satisfaction with the development of their bilateral relations. The two sides also exchanged views on further strengthening Sino-Sri Lankan relations and on a number of international issues of common interest.

## Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW141306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng met with Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. In an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity, Premier Hua and Prime Minister Premadasa exchanged views on furthering bilateral relations and on some international issues.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong took part in the conversation.

Before the meeting, Hua Guofeng had photographs taken together with Prime Minister and Madame Premadasa and their party.

Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his wife Zhao Lanxiang gave a dinner this evening in honour of Prime Minister and Madame Premadasa and the other distinguished guests from Sri Lanka to express their gratitude for the warm and friendly reception accorded them when they visited Sri Lanka last year.

## Sri Lankan Presentation Ceremony

OW141950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, on behalf of the children of Sri Lanka, presented a baby elephant to Chinese children at a ceremony this evening in the indoor capital stadium here.

The female elephant, "Araliya", was brought here just six months after birth. She now weighs more than 300 kilogrammes.

Inside the stadium hung the national flags of China and Sri Lanka. When Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa mounted the rostrum accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, the spectators burst into applause.

Amid laughter and clapping, the baby elephant was then led into the arena by Sri Lanka and Chinese zoo keepers.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa invited Vice-Premier Li and his wife to have a look at "Araliya". Joining Chinese children, they fed the baby elephant with sugarcane while calling her name and touching her. "Araliya" waved her trunk and tail in response.



In a speech during the ceremony, Prime Minister Premadasa said that in commemoration of this "year of the child", he decided to present a baby elephant to the Chinese children on behalf of the Sri Lankan children during his visit to China. This was because the elephant was the national symbol of Sri Lanka. The baby elephant was named "Araliya" which, he added, was the Sinhala name of a temple flower and of significance to the Buddhists of his country. "The elephant symbolises great strength and size. Let therefore, the friendship of the children of our two countries be strong and large," said the prime minister.

Lin Hujia, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, also spoke. He said: "With the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly contacts and exchanges of gifts between our two countries have steadily increased. In this same stadium in 1972, the baby elephant 'Mithura' was presented to the Chinese children in the name of the Sri Lankan children. It is deeply loved by the Chinese children."

He went on to say: "The elephant is now a symbol of friendship between the Chinese and Sri Lankan peoples. While 'Mithura' has grown up it is now joined by 'Araliya' presented to us today by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister. This is one illustration that Sino-Sri Lankan friendship has not only strengthened but further developed. We believe that 'Araliya', as a messenger of good will of the Sri Lankan children, will be loved by the Chinese children and will grow healthily in China."

Representing Chinese children, Jia Yanpu and Jiang Hong delivered a speech of thanks in Chinese and English. They thanked their little Sri Lanka friends for their precious gift. They said that they had often been told that the elephant was brave and honest and dared to help the weak oppose tyranny and that was why they liked the elephant. "We are young in years, but we all know that Sri Lanka is a friendly country. We will be friends with the children and people of Sri Lanka from generation to generation," they declared.

Also present on the occasion were Sri Lankans resident in Beijing and diplomatic envoys. The ceremony was sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

After the ceremony, the Hewisi Music and Dance Troupe of Sri Lanka presented a programme of music and dancing, bringing the evening to another climax. The troupe has come on a performance tour of China with Sri Lanka Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa. The Sri Lanka artists were warmly applauded for their graceful movements, delightful drum music and lyrical flute playing. They were followed by a performance of the martial arts by the Beijing Wushu team.

This afternoon, Prime Minister Premadasa presented a statue of Buddha to the Guangji monastery. The statue is a reproduction of an ancient Sri Lanka Buddha dating back to over 1,000 years ago. The delicately carved lifelike statue is five feet high. Zhao Puchu, acting president of the Buddhist Association of China, accepted the statue on behalf of Chinese Buddhists. He said: Friendly contacts between the people of China and Sri Lanka and their Buddhists have a history of 1,500 years. We will enshrine this statue as a fresh symbol of Sino-Sri Lankan friendship.

This morning, Mrs. Hema Premadasa visited an enamelware plant.

SOVIET UNION BLACK SEA FLEET VISITS BULGARIA

OW141922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (XINHUA)--Commander of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet Nikolay Khovrin led a squadron of the fleet to pay a visit to Varna, Bulgaria, from August 10 to 13, according to the paper NARODNA VOISKA.

During its stay, Khovrin met with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council; Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence; and Vasil Laniaev, commander of the navy. He also attended the celebrations of Bulgaria's Navy Day.

XINHUA REPORTS ON ENERGY SAVINGS IN ALBANIA

OW131600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tirana, August 13 (XINHUA)--Nationwide response to the Albanian party paper's call for conservation of electricity and fuel has been prominently featured in the press here in the past weeks.

One newspaper report said: "How to save liquid fuel and electricity has become the topic of the day at public places, in families and at meetings in Tropoja District."

Other reports praised some enterprises for switching from oil to coal as their source of energy and refitting their boilers and criticized others for their waste of oil and power.

In its editorial on July 21, the party paper, ZERI I POPULLIT, called on the nation "to save every kWh of electricity." This, it added, "is an important task related to the reinforcement and growth of our economy" because Albania is "surrounded by hostile forces." In view of the worldwide energy crisis, "it is all the more necessary to save electricity and fuel at present," the paper said.

Albania generates about 2,000 million kWh of electricity every year, of which 70 per cent comes from its hydropower stations. Much of this output was exported to the neighbouring countries in recent years.

The unusually high temperatures and drought this summer have reduced the flow of the country's rivers and consequently the generating capacity of the hydropower stations. On the other hand, demand for electricity has grown with the irrigation of the Parcherbelos.

BRIEFS

MUSICIANS TO YUGOSLAVIA--Shanghai, 12 Aug--A group of soloists from the Shanghai National Music Orchestra is to attend the coming International Youth Music Festival in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia in mid-August. The group comprises players of traditional musical instruments, including the well-known woman erhu player Min Huifen and five others. Min Huifen has performed in over ten countries in the past few years including Korea, the United States of America, France, Canada, Sudan and Switzerland. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW]

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PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS GUINEA-BISSAU

OW141628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--The delegation of Chinese trade unions led by Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Han Ronghua paid a friendly visit to Guinea-Bissau from August 6 to 13 at the invitation of the National Union of Workers of the country, according to a report from Bissau.

During its stay, the delegation was received on separate occasions by Otto Schacht, secretary of the National Committee of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde, and Jose Pereira, general secretary of the National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau. They had a cordial and friendly talk. The delegation's visit has helped to promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the workers and peoples of the two countries. The Chinese delegation will go to Cape Verde for a friendly visit today.

KUWAIT BEGINS EXPORT OF NATURAL GAS TO U.S.

OW141621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, August 14 (XINHUA)--An oil tanker of Kuwait departed for the United States for the first time on July 16, carrying 40,000 tons of liquified natural gas, Kuwaiti Oil Ministry sources announced here.

Kuwait has raised its liquified gas price by 31 percent, retroactive to July 1. An Oil Ministry announcement said the price for a metric ton of butane was raised by 41 percent or from 127.5 dollars to 180, and the price for propane by 24 percent from 126.5 dollars to 157 per metric ton. The price hikes, the second in two months, were back-dated from July 1 and will remain in effect until the end of September when the prices will be reconsidered, the announcement said.

An economic report published by the central bank of the country said Kuwait produced 777 million barrels of oil in 1978, an increase of 8.2 percent against the previous year. Its oil output last year placed fourth among the Middle East countries and seventh in the world, the report said.

BRIEFS

TRADE EXHIBITION IN JORDAN--Amman, August 4--The economic and trade exhibition of the People's Republic of China, which was held here for the first time by the Chinese Government, closed successfully this evening. On display at the Chinese pavilion with a floor space of 1,500 square metres were more than 2,000 agricultural, industrial and textile products, handicrafts, models and pictures. Minister of Industry and Commerce Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, Minister of Finance Muhammad ad-Dabbas and other high officials of the Jordanian Government also visited the exhibition. The exhibition was held with the assistance of the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce and personages in the economic and trade circles. Twenty contracts were signed during the exhibition promoting trade between China and Jordan. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW]

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

OW150446 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 15 August Commentator's article: "Resolutely Overcome Factionalism"]

[Text] The article says: Through struggle over the past 2 years and more, the counter-revolutionary political forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four have been basically smashed and the unity and unification of our party have been greatly strengthened. However, the problem concerning the factional set-up of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been solved in many areas and units, and the factionalism instigated or created by them still exists on a wide scale.

For instance, in leading bodies factions have been formed to (?control from behind the scenes), to lavish praise on leading cadres who act in the interests of their own factions and to oppose, slander or even bring false charges against leading cadres who act according to the party's principles. Taking a pragmatic attitude toward the party's line, principles and policies and proceeding from the interests of their own factions, they have distorted, disregarded or attacked the party's line, principles and policies. In using cadres they have drawn a line according to the interests of their own factions and appointed people based on favoritism in an attempt to build up their personal influence and to exclude outsiders. In investigation work they have attempted to cover up the truth, resisted investigations and shielded questionable persons; they have even struck down fine cadres who have upheld the correct line and resisted the gang of four. In rectifying false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups and implementing the cadres policy, they have dismissed all charges against persons in their own factions and given every consideration to them. They have also deliberately delayed solving the problems of those who do not belong to their faction and have made things difficult for them. In addition, they have failed to act according to the party's policies and have proceeded from factionalism in making job arrangements for cadres, developing party membership, holding elections, recruiting workers, deciding on awards, giving promotions and readjusting wages.

The article points out: A most fundamental characteristic of those who practice factionalism is that they claim to be revolutionaries and to serve the people but actually continue to follow what Lin Biao and the gang of four advocated and, with the members of their factions as a basis, practice individualism and small-group mentality. What merits special attention is that they have put on the cloak of party spirit by using antifactionalist slogans and imposed the factionalist label on comrades who have upheld party principle.

The article says: Judging whether or not a person practices factionalism is based not on his words but on his actual deeds. It is essential to see whether he acts according to party spirit or factionalism in using cadres, developing party membership, deciding on wages and solving other concrete problems, and whether he resolutely implements and upholds the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee or feigns compliance while resisting them by using both hard and soft tactics.



The article continues: Differing views may be reserved within the party, but creating organizational splits and forming factions is not allowed. This is a very important organizational principle of a proletarian party.

The article says: Factionalism is very harmful. It may disintegrate the party politically, corrupt the party ideologically and split the party organizationally. Factionalism undermines the organization, discipline, unity and centralism of the party and weakens its fighting strength. It constitutes an obstacle to implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Thus, factionalism is an archenemy of the party, people and four modernizations. Each and every party member must see this archenemy clearly, uphold the party spirit, oppose factionalism and go all out to safeguard the unity and unification of the party.

It is all the more necessary for leading cadres at various levels to set examples in observing party discipline, resolutely acting according to the party Central Committee's principles and waging a resolute struggle against factionalism. They must unite in order to look forward and work for the four modernizations.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PAST POLITICAL REFORM MOVEMENTS

HK141445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Ye Linsheng [5509 2651 3932] and Wang Zhizhong [3769 5268 0022]: "A Tentative Inquiry Into the Theory of 'the State of the Nation'"]

[Text] Some people always disapprove of any talk about promoting democracy on the grounds that it is unsuitable for China and that the Chinese people know nothing about it. They also argue that elections based on democratic principles have never been held in China because of its large population and differing opinions. They believe that practicing democracy will give rise to great disorder as happened in the past. They seem to attach considerable importance to past political reforms based on their own verifications.

Such efforts have aroused our interest. After going over modern Chinese history to determine the extent of past political reforms, we find that various views on the "state of the nation," regardless of their applicability to conditions that existed in China, prevailed for quite a long time. For many years the Chinese people, influenced by views on "the state of the nation," appeared content with arbitrary but "orderly" rule.

When China began its modern period, most new things were not accepted because they were unsuitable for China's specific conditions. When the railroads were first introduced, they were regarded as a monster and rejected by the diehards as alien to China's conditions. However, foreign guns were accepted probably because they were useful in suppressing rebels who used swords and spears against the authorities. Democracy, republicanism and other new things were generally considered to be offensive in nature. In China's modern period they have often been rejected and totally banned.

During the reform movement of 1898, Kang Youwei and Liang Qizhao advocated learning from Western systems of government, culture and education. They were not opposed to the emperor and had no intention of overthrowing him. They merely wanted to use "civil rights" to restrain the exercise of monarchical power. This infuriated people like Zhang Zhitong and Ye Dehui, who regarded Kang and Liang and what they had espoused as "agitational and subversive" ("History of Modern China Series," "The Reform Movement of 1898," Vol 2, p 638). Zhang Zhitong also wrote the book "Exhortation To Study," in which he claimed that once the "doctrine of people's rights" was advocated, "the ignorant" would be delighted and "the unruly" would rise up in rebellion, laws would not be carried out and great disorder would befall the nation. [paragraph continues]



This doctrine, Zhang asserted, was dreadfully "heretical". In China where the Qing emperors were all "benevolent and kindly," he argued, there were no grounds whatsoever for the "doctrine of people's rights," a doctrine that would bring disaster to the country. According to Zhang, "the unruly" used "the people's rights" and "democracy" to "deceive the world" and for heretical purposes.

Later, the 1911 revolution overthrew that "perfectly justified" monarchy and passed judgment on the view of the "state of the nation" favored by Zhang, Ye and their like. However, some people still refused to give up. In the name of discussing the "state system," conforming to the "common aspirations of the people" and corresponding to the "state of the nation," the notorious Chou An Hui worked to enable Yuan Shikai to mount the throne. Liu Shiwei, a renegade to the Tong Men Hui, and one of the six founders of the Chou An Hui, under Yuan's instructions, wrote an article on the "state of the nation." The gist of this article was a recommendation for autocracy according to China's existing conditions if chaos was to be eliminated. The group's second declaration was in favor of setting up a constitutional monarchy. However, China was actually set up as a republic according to democratic principles. Accordingly, a number of people were urged to hold elections in keeping with democratic principles. The "election" of an emperor for the Chinese Empire was thus a logical step under the existing circumstances.

Yuan Shikai was emperor for only 83 days. His collapse once again sealed the fate of the theory of "the state of the nation." However, the drama was far from over. It was followed by a farce in which Zhang Xun and Kang Youwei set about to restore the Qing Dynasty, likewise a logical step under circumstances which existed at that time. What was particularly noteworthy was that Kang, who was branded as a renegade by Ye Dehui, stubbornly echoed the "state of the nation" line of talk. The failure of Zhang Xun's attempt to restore the monarchy, however, did not discourage Kang from giving up his monarchist ambitions. He produced a lengthy article to advocate arbitrary rule in China as a means of eliminating chaos and restoring order. No longer a reformist as he was during the 1898 reform movement, Kang's pronouncement in favor of restoring the monarchy was roundly condemned by Chen Duxiu. It attracted few adherents.

Following the May 4th movement, Marxist-Leninist preachings began to spread in China. This inspired scholars, social elites and dictators, including Hu Shi and Jiang Kaishih, to invoke the theory of "the state of the nation." They viewed Marxism-Leninism as alien to China's specific conditions and communism as heretical and as a "betrayal of national interests." However, Marxism-Leninism triumphed regardless of China's existing conditions. This was the verdict of history.

A tentative inquiry into the theory of "the state of the nation" appears to have benefited us in the following ways:

First, advocating the theory of "the state of the nation" coincided with the rising movement in China to emancipate the mind.

Second, those who advocated the theory of "the state of the nation" generally were in power and wielded considerable influence.

Third, the same adherents were fond of making an issue of "chaos." What these people feared differed from what the Chinese people feared.

The Chinese people truly understood what chaos meant. Just when the advocates of the theory of "the state of the nation" were preoccupied with ways and means to eliminate "chaos," autocracy collapsed, Marxism-Leninism spread and the proletariat triumphed.

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To say that the theory of "the state of the nation" was not well grounded is of course untrue. That it was in a state of flux and decline indicates that its influence was deep-rooted, a legacy of feudalism and the root cause of China's peculiar circumstances. It should be pointed out that what we mean by the theory of "the state of the nation" has nothing to do with the practice of "doing things according to China's actual conditions." Persistent advocates of the theory of "the state of the nation" were for retaining what was old and outworn, defending arbitrary rule and preserving their power. What these people aspired to was self-interest and power; they were least concerned about the nation. The Chinese people above all suffered deeply from a prolonged period of arbitrary rule, which was truly "the state of the nation." This resulted in economic backwardness and political depravity. This was true 30 years ago. It was also true when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck.

While many people advocated the theory of "the state of the nation" during modern democratic revolutions, past and present, quite a few challenged it with vigor. Li Dazhao was one of them. As far back as November 1914 when the theory of "the state of the nation" became all the rage, Li wrote an article about it, aiming at correcting the fallacy and futility of recklessly moving toward a republic without being backed by political wisdom. Li wrote in the article: "If people act against the theory of the state of the nation... will the constitutional provisions instituted with the state of the nation in mind seek to restore order or invite chaos?" ("Selected Works of Li Dazhao," pp 5-6). Naturally, this was unacceptable to advocates of the theory of "the state of the nation." However, the advance of history proved that Li was correct, for under the CCP's leadership, the Chinese people finally stood up.

However, the people will not rest content with being able to "stand up." They want to advance along the socialist road of realizing the modernization program and initiating political democratization. Before the irresistible tide of history, why is it that some people still want to advocate the long discarded theory of "the state of the nation?" Perhaps our offspring may find a chance to verify it.

#### THEORETICAL WORKS BY NOTED ECONOMISTS PUBLISHED

OW150718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--The People's Publishing House has published a number theoretical economic works by noted Chinese economists.

They include Deng Liqun's "Law and Plans of Commodity Economy," Yu Guangyuan's "Discussions on Socialist Public Ownership and Distribution According to Work" and "On the Economic Results of Socialist Production," Xue Muqiao's "Questions on the Theory of Socialist Economy," and Sun Yefang's "Some Theoretical Questions Related to Socialist Economy."

In his "Law and Plans of Commodity Economy," Deng Liqun holds that the means of production and subsistence in both state and collective-owned units are commodities, and that the law of value plays a role in readjustment in the fields of production and circulation. He advocates running things mainly in accordance with the law of commodity economy and the law of value. He holds that administrative systems, economic policies and plans should be developed in light of the law of commodity economy, and that socialist planning should be adapted to the law of value.

Yu Guangyuan's book "Discussions on Socialist Public Ownership and Distribution According to Work" refutes the fallacies spread by the gang of four that the practice of distribution according to work will engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie. To the contrary, the author says that this principle is the only way out for eliminating capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

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His book "On Economic Results in Socialist Production" consists of four essays, which hold the view that the greatest economic results in the production of material goods can only be derived through reducing production costs to the minimum.

Seventeen essays which Xue Muqiao wrote before the Cultural Revolution have been included in the book entitled "Questions on Theory of Socialist Economy." Its content ranges from achievements made in socialist transformation and construction to such questions as socialist commodities and currency, the law of value, economic accounting, planned economy and distribution according to work.

"Some Theoretical Questions Related to Socialist Economy" by Sun Yefang contains 17 academic reports the author presented before the Cultural Revolution, and three additional papers he has done in recent years. They express his views on many major issues related to socialist economic theory and socialist economic construction.

DALIAN HARBOR CITED AS ADVANCED UNIT

OW140812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--Dalian Harbour, China's leading oil terminal, has been cited as an advanced unit for its efficiency in leading oil and in purifying oil-contaminated water. It has recently received the honoured title of "Daqing-type unit", i.e. a unit that has achieved success in emulating China's first modern oilfield Daqing, from the Ministry of Communications and the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The oil terminal at Dalian went into operation in July of 1976. The amount of oil shipped out from the terminal last year rose 9.8 per cent over 1977, and shipments of oil went up another 18 per cent in the first seven months of this year than in the same period of 1978. The harbour accommodates an average of 700 to 800 oil tankers annually, including many from Japan, the Philippines, Panama and Yugoslavia. The time in port for each tanker averaged 2.28 days from January to July of this year, as against 2.64 days in 1977.

A continual flow of crude oil originating in the Daqing oilfields pours into the tankers through big-bore pipelines at the terminal. With the use of modern equipment, loading for a 100,000 ton-class tanker can be completed in just a dozen hours. A processing pond with a capacity of 30,000 cubic metres has been built to treat thousands of tons of ballasting water discharged by tankers in order to reduce pollution. The ballasting water from the tankers is piped into the pond, and then progressively purified by a series of separation processes. More than 90 per cent of the oil mixed with the water, which contains 0.2 per cent oil, is recovered, and the oil content of the purified water emptied into the sea can thereby be reduced to less than 10 milligrammes per litre, the level provided for by the state. A total of 10,000 tons of oil is thus recovered every year.

The site of Dalian Harbour used to be a fishing village. Now, some 20,000 dockers, workers in the service trades and their families live in rows of five or six storey buildings close to shops, hospitals, post offices and clubs.



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TEXTILE MINISTRY APPRAISES QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

OW150358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shenyang, August 15 (XINHUA)--113 brand name textile products have been selected as being of top quality at a meeting held here recently by the Ministry of Textile Industry. The meeting was attended by experts from various provinces and cities throughout China.

The products chosen are of 13 categories, including cotton cloth, printed cloth, coloured cloth, knitwears, woollen fabrics, raw silk, silk fabrics, spun silk and bed sheets. Some of them are already well-known such as Shanghai poplin, Changzhou corduroy, Beijing cashmere knitwear, Shanghai rabbit hair overcoating, Suzhou silk taffeta and Shanghai printed silk. A number of high quality products have also been produced by inland mills, such as bed sheets from Shashi in Hubei Province--very popular with peasants in the hilly areas--silk from Shanxi and cotton polyester from Shaanxi Province.

This is the first time since liberation that textile products have been officially judged and distinguished according to quality. The ministry concerned last year laid down the requirements for qualification as brand-name products, and stipulated that the quality of the products should have reached an advanced level and that each product should possess its own unique style and character.

Textile factories have since then made a great effort to improve quality and increase variety. The quality of nine major products including cotton yarn, cotton cloth and printed cloth surpassed requirements and was higher than that of production in the corresponding period of last year.

NATIONAL MILCH GOAT RAISING CONFERENCE HELD IN ZHEJIANG

OW150234 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, the ministries of agriculture, light industry and commerce recently held a National Conference on Milch Goat Raising in Linhai County, Zhejiang Province. The conference participants summed up and exchanged their experiences in milch goat raising and set forth measures to accelerate its development.

In 1972 Linhai County introduced more than 2,800 milch goats from Shanxi, Shandong and Henan. By the first quarter of this year the county had raised more than 15,000 milch goats. The milch goats raised in the county produced 4,186,000 jin of fresh milk in 1978, out of which 281 tons of milk powder were made. Linhai County has developed milch goat raising so quickly primarily because it has correctly implemented the party's principles and policies and has formulated practical and effective measures according to local conditions.

The development of milch goat raising is beneficial to the state, the collective and the individual. Investigations conducted in Linhai, Kaifeng, Fuping and other countries show that by raising a milch goat a person can make 120 to 150 yuan yearly, which is equivalent to the annual income of an able-bodied laborer. The milch goat's hair and skin are important raw materials for the fur industry, and its excrement is organic manure containing a rich content of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium.



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In order to increase production of milk and dairy products and to promote their marketing, the conference decided to build a number of counties into milch goat raising centers according to local conditions and in light of the characteristics that milch goats are raised in scattered areas, reproduce quickly and can be milked frequently. Vigorous efforts should be made to build such milch goat breeding centers. Along with the development of milch goat raising, dairy processing plants should be set up to purchase and process goat milk.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES CONTROL OF POPULATION GROWTH

OW111626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Report on 10 August GUANGMING RIBAO Commentator's article: "Control of Population Growth Is a Strategic Task"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 August--In a Commentator's article entitled "Control of Population Growth Is a Strategic Task," GUANGMING RIBAO said on 10 August that the problem of controlling population growth is not only one of raising fewer children but also concerns the development of social productive forces, the improvement of people's living standards and the strategic problem of realizing the four modernizations in China.

The article said that cadres and the masses in Sichuan Province, who clearly understood the importance of planned parenthood, had done their work well. They scored marked achievements in controlling population growth. From 1970 to 1978 the province's natural population growth rate dropped from 31.21 to 6.06 per 1,000. Their experience should be conscientiously studied and popularized in urban and rural areas throughout the country.

The article stressed that the party Central Committee attaches great importance to controlling China's population growth and is determined to see that this work is done well. In his government report to the second session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Hua Guofeng also stressed this subject.

In accordance with China's experience in population growth, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly noted that "in the matter of bearing children, it won't do to allow a situation of complete anarchy to develop, for mankind, too, needs a program of planned parenthood." China has a large population but little arable land. Because it has a poor foundation to start with, China is backward in economic and technological development. In the 30 years since liberation, China's economy has advanced considerably, but China's feature of being "poor and blank" has not been satisfactorily transformed. This feature finds concentrated expression in China's per capita industrial and agricultural output and per capita income, in which it ranks with the world's backward countries. An important reason for this is that China's population is growing too rapidly. China's population has grown to over 900 million. A great portion of the increased grain output and national income has been offset by the increased population. We must admit that the large population of China with its rapid growth rate has created many difficulties for the country's economic development and improvement of the people's standards of living, and has created education and employment problems. It has hampered the development of China's socialist construction. If this problem is not promptly solved, it will certainly slow China's four modernizations program.

The article pointed out that to effectively control population growth, it is first necessary to propagate the Marxist theory on population and the party's policy on population, strengthen ideological education and educate public opinion in a big way. In the 1950's we made a particular mistake of criticizing the correct proposal on birth control put forward by Mr Ma Yinchu. Today we have clearly witnessed the serious consequences created by the criticism of his proposal.

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In his government report, Premier Hua Guofeng called on us to reduce China's population growth to 10 per 1,000 this year and to about 5 per 1,000 in 1985. The experience of Sichuan Province shows that it is entirely possible to achieve this target.

The article said that to meet the needs of further carrying out the work of planned parenthood, it is necessary to continue to train and increase the number of medical and technical personnel who are able to do well the work of planned parenthood, maternity, child care and child hygiene. Efforts should be made to constantly raise the medical skills of these personnel. It is necessary to make good use of China's medical treasures, learn from foreign countries' experiences in manufacturing advanced medicines, energetically conduct research in scientific birth control techniques and strive to manufacture safe, effective, economical and convenient birth control pills and contraceptives.

Leading comrades at all levels should set themselves up as an example and use their deeds and those of their children to spur the masses to do a good job in planned parenthood. We are convinced that if, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, all comrades in the whole party pay attention to this work and make concerted efforts to do it well, we will certainly be able to advance this great cause, thus speeding up the pace of China's four modernizations program.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE CONTRASTS THEORISTS WITH ZHANG ZHIXIN

OW112046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 10 August--Comrade Zhang Zhixin was a brilliant mirror for China's theoretical circles and our theorists, says a signed article in today's RENMIN RIBAO. Entitled "A Mirror for Theoretical Workers," the article by Lu Zhichao says this mirror can expose the unpresentable things among our rank and file and blow away the dust that covers us.

The article says: When she was sentenced to death, Comrade Zhang Zhixin sternly declared: "I will not change my views." Now we increasingly understand her ideological and political point of view in which she persisted and for which she was executed. For more than 10 years before us she had brought up such questions as the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the deification of the leader, the assessment of the class struggle situation, the theory and policy of line-struggle in the party, the norms of inner-party life and socialist democracy and the judgment on good and evil in history. In the dangerous circumstances that surrounded her at that time, she provided scientific and explicit answers to these questions entirely from her own independent probing and judgment. In accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's consistent teachings and in light of the historic and present objective realities, she firmly believed that her unswerving viewpoint was the truth. Thus she feared no sacrifices, even life, to defend the truth. She believed that what she persistently upheld was the cause of the party and the people. She therefore firmly declared: "I will not change my view," indicating that she would rather die than live on her knees.

The signed article continues: Theoretical work was not Comrade Zhang Zhixin's main task. But we find in her the most precious character of a Marxist theorist. This character is what many of us in theoretical circles lack--the thorough materialist [wei wu zhu yi 0787 3670 0031 5030] attitude of not compromising with any superstitions and prejudices, the indomitable spirit of seeking and upholding the truth and identification with one's loyalty to truth and to the party's cause. The great majority of our comrades working in theoretical circles sincerely believe in Marxism and are willing to work for the party's cause and serve the people.

In complex circumstances, however, they often cannot clearly distinguish between right and wrong as Comrade Zhang Zhixin could, nor do they have her courage to persistently uphold the truth. It is precisely in these respects that we should find out where we have lagged behind Comrade Zhang Zhixin and we should learn from her.

The article adds Comrade Zhang Zhixin's ability to distinguish between right and wrong resulted from her attitude of unremittingly seeking truth and her painstaking efforts to think independently in accordance with Marxism. She was self-confident in her scientific conclusion that distinguishes between right and wrong. But many of our comrades lack this spirit of thinking independently and freely, a spirit which is not in bondage to any authorities, prejudiced opinions and superstitions.

The article continues with an analysis: One's attitude of painstakingly seeking truth is inseparable from one's indomitable spirit of upholding the truth. The most valuable quality we have found in Comrade Zhang Zhixin is her high sense of responsibility for the party's cause and for the broad masses of the laboring people as well as her conscientiousness in taking the responsibility for upholding the truth, for which she spared no sacrifice, including laying down her life. The study and working conditions provided to many of our theorists by the people in the country are generally the same as, or even better than, those provided to Comrade Zhang Zhixin. These theorists, however, lack the precious class feelings we have found in her and lack the party spirit usually possessed by theoretical workers. They have failed to regard upholding and sacrificing for truth as a glorious task of a Marxist theorist. In contrast to Comrade Zhang Zhixin we should feel ashamed of ourselves.

The writer concludes: Let us hope that thousands of Zhang Zhixin-type persons who struggle for the truth at any cost will emerge from our theoretical circles and that no one will ever again suffer from what Comrade Zhang Zhixin encountered.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO REPORT PRAISES MARTYR ZHANG ZHIXIN

##### First Installment

OW130502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text of the first of two installments of an 11 August GUANGMING RIBAO report: "She Is a Person of True Grit--On Martyr Zhang Zhixin's Struggle in Prison"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 August--The GUANGMING RIBAO editor's note reads: The material that appears below was compiled according to information provided by martyr Zhang Zhixin's fellow inmates and the personnel in charge of discipline at that time. This report supplements the article entitled "A Report Written in Blood" published by this newspaper on 5 June. The following material is very touching and convincing. These heroic, moving deeds fully testify to the fact that Zhang Zhixin lived true to her own words: "If you want to make revolution, you should be strong." Zhang Zhixin precisely set the example of a strong revolutionary and her example merits being followed by us forever. [end GUANGMING RIBAO editor's note]

#### "She Challenged the Verdict and Refused To Plead Guilty or Bow Her Head"

On 20 August 1970, Zhang Zhixin was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime of being an "active counterrevolutionary" and she was transferred from the Panjin detention center to a prison in Shenyang on 25 December the same year. But she flatly refused to plead guilty to this unfounded charge and challenged outright this unreasonable judgment. She never bowed to the "overall dictatorship" exercised by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."



In prison whenever a prisoner walks past the captain of the guard detail in charge of discipline, the prisoner must bow his head and say: "Report to captain, a prisoner is passing." Zhang Zhixin, however, ignored this practice. Whenever she came in contact with the captain or personnel in charge of discipline, she would march forward with her head held high. Her inmates candidly pointed out to her that she did not act like a prisoner. Zhang Zhixin explained: Since I am not a prisoner, how can I act as one? The person in charge of discipline reprimanded her: Everyone here is a prisoner. Unyielding, Zhang Zhixin retorted: You mean to say that by putting a counterrevolutionary away in some other place, he will become something else?

"NOT A PAIR MORE": One day while working with other prisoners in a workshop, Zhang Zhixin was assigned the job of preparing shoe linings. The person in charge of discipline admonished her: "Your daily quota is 1,200 pairs. You should try to do more in order to win merits and expiate your crimes." One thousand two hundred pairs is not a small amount. Many people could not fulfill such a quota. But the dexterous Zhang Zhixin finished her assignment by 1600 and shut off her machine to quietly take a break. When the person in charge of discipline discovered that her machine was off, he shouted: Prisoner Zhang Zhixin, why have you stopped your machine? Zhang Zhixin remained seated as if she had not heard anything. The enraged person in charge of discipline rushed up to her and again barked: Prisoner Zhang Zhixin, why have you stopped your machine? Zhang Zhixin remained seated as if she had not heard anything. The enraged person in charge of discipline rushed up to her and again barked: Prisoner Zhang Zhixin, why have you stopped your machine? Zhang Zhixin raised her head and boldly answered: I, Zhang Zhixin, am a communist, not a prisoner! I have finished 1,200 pairs and created wealth for the state. You said that by doing more I would win new merits to expiate my crimes. But I am not guilty, therefore, I will not make even one pair more. Dumbfounded, the person in charge of discipline then started counting Zhang Zhixin's output in the hope of finding faults so that he could punish Zhang Zhixin. But no matter how many times he counted, Zhang Zhixin's output was exactly 1,200 pairs--no more, no less--and the quality was good. Unable to do anything, the person in charge of discipline finally gave up.

"LISTEN TO 'CRITICISM' PROUDLY AND BRAVELY" Zhang Zhixin did not take the verdict lying down; she refused to plead guilty and even pledged that she would not bow her head at a criticism meeting. No matter how people attacked and slandered her at criticism meetings, as long as no one made her lower her head, she would remain standing there and bravely listen to criticism. A criticism meeting would have been hard for her to go through if someone had tried to make her lower her head.

"HOW COULD A MOTHER KILL HER OWN DAUGHTER?" An inmate gave Zhang Zhixin the following advice: You have been sentenced to life imprisonment; the next step will be a death sentence. Even if your opinions are correct, you will not be around to see them realized after you are dead. Zhang Zhixin said: I do not believe that I will die because I have not killed anyone nor have I committed arson or engaged in any counterrevolutionary activities. Even if my viewpoints are erroneous, it is only a matter of ideology. How could I be given a death sentence? I do not believe that the Communist Party would execute me. How could a mother kill her own daughter?

"I WOULD RATHER BE A CAPTIVE OF TRUTH THAN A PAMPERED CHILD OF FALLACIES." Failing to "transform" Zhang Zhixin with harsh treatment, the personnel in charge of discipline tried some mild techniques. They told Zhang Zhixin: You have been to college and served in the army and become a cadre. Now, you have let the party which trained you down; you have also let the people down and become their enemy. Forgetting the past means betrayal. How can I forget the party for the many years of training it has given me?



I cannot forget. My present struggle is simple because I do not want to forget the past. The personnel in charge of discipline again said: If you will not think about your own future, you should think about your relatives and your children. Are you not afraid that the future of your relatives and children may be in jeopardy? If you are reformed, you will enjoy a reunion with your children and their future will not be affected; if you are not reformed and are executed, you will be cursed by your descendants. Zhang Zhixin replied: My children have the party. To uphold truth, I would give up everything. I would rather be a captive of truth than a pampered child of fallacies.

"HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WILL SUPPORT ME AFTER I DIE." Zhang Zhixin once told personnel in charge of discipline: It has not occurred to me that I do not have the party by my side. You people do not support me. I have become friendless and helpless. She added: Although I am friendless and helpless, hundreds of thousands of people will support me after I die. As Chairman Mao once said, at times truth is in the hands of a few people.

#### Study Marxism Assiduously To Grasp the Weapon of Struggle

When she was in college Zhang Zhixin paid much attention to studying revolutionary theories. After she entered prison, she studied Marxism even more painstakingly in order to grasp the weapon of struggle.

I WOULD RATHER HAVE A FEW MORE BOOKS THAN CLOTHES. Inmates at the Shenyang prison discovered that their newcomer, Zhang Zhixin, was different from the others. The cotton quilt given to Zhang Zhixin from the hands of the prison personnel on duty was especially small and thin. The large baggage which Zhang Zhixin carried herself contained mostly books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The personnel in charge of discipline said: This place is too small for those books. What are you doing with so many books? They let her keep only four volumes of the selected works of Mao Zedong and a few volumes of quotations from Chairman Mao. But Zhang Zhixin wanted more books. The personnel in charge of discipline said: That cannot be done. The government stipulated that you can have two sets of undershirts. Will you keep them? Zhang Zhixin said: I would rather not have any shirts. Can I have a few more books? The personnel in charge of discipline said: You can forget your undershirts, but you can not have more books. Realizing that she could not keep the books, Zhang Zhixin then kept two sets of undershirts. She neatly bundled the books before she turned them over to the personnel on duty after properly recording them.

She used spending money to buy books and read them whenever she could. The prison gave her 2 yuan monthly for spending money, and Zhang Zhixin saved the money to buy books, hardly spending any money for other purposes. One time the XINHUA bookstore sold books in the prison and she bought a number of books including the "Selected Works of Lenin," spending more than 10 yuan. Some people were surprised and asked: Where did you get so much money? She said smilingly: I do not have much money. But I would rather use it to buy books than anything else. Indeed, that was the way she lived. She never bought fruit as others did over the New Year holidays or on other festive occasions. When her hands were chapped during the winter, she did not even bother to buy a jar of cold cream. Zhang Zhixin used all her available time to read the books she bought. She was thirsty for knowledge. When a three-member action group escorted two persons to the toilet, she would wait by the door and read. She would read when the wash line was too long. At bedtime, she would change her clothes hurriedly so that she could read until the bell sounded. On New Years and other holidays when other prisoners rested, Zhang Zhixin studied. According to incomplete accounts, while in prison, Zhang Zhixin finished reading more than 37 books, including the "Selected Works of Marx," the "Selected Works of Lenin" and the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" as well as books by Lu Xun.

SHE HELPED AN INMATE STUDY REVOLUTIONARY THEORIES. There was an inmate who had neither suspected nor opposed the revolution but was branded as a "counterrevolutionary." She felt that she was a victim of injustice. She lost her appetite thinking about her children and cried all the time. Zhang Zhixin sympathized with her immensely and told her patiently: If you want to make revolution, you should be strong and struggle. If you want to persist in struggle you should live and eat. You should look upon feeding yourself as a task that has to be fulfilled. As for your children, the party will take care of them; there are also other people who will take care of them. Zhang Zhixin continued to encourage her to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. She said: After studying revolutionary theories, you will become broadminded and farsighted and will be able to free yourself from the narrow world of individualism. Zhang Zhixin wrote the following words in the inmate's diary: "Life is like a candle that burns from top to bottom, illuminating others but destroying itself, open and aboveboard." She also signed her name to the words she wrote. Zhang Zhixin also lent quotations from the revolutionary leader to her inmate and marked out important passages with either red or blue pencils. She encouraged that inmate to copy the quotations down one by one and study them in order to understand them. With Zhang Zhixin's help, that inmate's political awareness and her mental condition were improved.

#### Criticize Erroneous Line and Viewpoints Persistently

After Zhang Zhixin was thrown into prison, she not only upheld the viewpoints she thought were correct in spite of all kinds of threats, but she also bluntly criticized the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with truth, in a sweeping way, whenever she had the opportunity. She also criticized all erroneous viewpoints she heard.

I AM PUTTING HISTORY IN THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE. While Zhang Zhixin was studying painstakingly in prison, the personnel in charge of discipline told her: Zhang Zhixin, you should study conscientiously. Once you have studied well you will change your viewpoints, and you should not have a red flag to oppose red flags. Zhang Zhixin reported immediately: I think the red flag I am waving is a correct one. Those who oppose that red flag are wrong. The personnel in charge of discipline said: You have been upholding the reactionary stand and maintaining an arrogant attitude. You are trying to reverse the verdicts for opportunist chieftains in the past. Zhang Zhixin replied: To you, it may be reversing the verdict; for me, I am putting history in its right perspective. "I WANT TO SEE MARX". The time for prisoners to engage in political studies in the prison was from 1500 to 1700. Zhang Zhixin would use this period to publicize her own viewpoints and criticize all other kinds of fallacies. At one time Zhang Zhixin interrupted the reading of an article to the prisoners about the so-called dictatorship of the sinister line on literature and art by saying: "The literature and art of the past 17 years cannot all be called a sinister line. At present the people's cultural life is dull, and the hundred flowers are not blossoming. This runs counter to the literary and art orientation charted by Chairman Mao that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. "She also raised the question on the spot: If the 17 years represented dictatorship of a sinister line, then was it brightness or darkness for the past 17 years? Did we emancipate ourselves or not? At another time, when she heard the description about how excellent was the situation in praise of the "gang of four," Zhang Zhixin, who had no stomach for all this, pointed out bluntly: Instead of advancing in the past several years, our country is actually regressing. The personnel in charge of discipline called her a diehard counterrevolutionary who upheld her reactionary viewpoint, carrying a granitelike skull to see God. Zhang Zhixin immediately interrupted: Not to see God but to see Marx!

"I WAS SWEEPED INTO HERE BY THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CURRENT". At one time, when the person in charge of discipline gave a lecture on the general trend of historical development to the prisoners, the person touched on why the prisoners committed crime--because they ran counter to the historical current and thus were eliminated by the current. He also described the nature of the prisoners as being that they all wanted to live easy lives without having to work, and to live lives of parasites, and because of that eventually they were thrown into prison by the people. A general discussion was conducted after the lecture. Zhang Zhixin was among the first to speak. She said: I made a report on the general trend of historical development for others in the past. Today I heard a report by another person, a prisoner with a number. I think some of the viewpoints in this report are incorrect. For example, the current should be divided into two kinds; one is the revolutionary current, the other the counterrevolutionary current. As to the report's allegation that all prisoners wanted to live lives of parasites without having to work, to most of us prisoners, this viewpoint is seriously erroneous. I for one have never lived that kind of life. I can only say that I was dragged here precisely because I loathe that kind of parasite life.

THE SOPHISTRY WHICH MAKES NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN THOSE WHO RENDERED MERITORIOUS SERVICE AND THOSE WHO MADE MISTAKES. After Lin Biao's downfall, a certain argument prevailed in the prison that those who had opposed Lin Biao were now regarded neither as guilty nor as having performed meritorious service. The reason for this argument was that because Lin Biao was then vice chairman, anyone who opposed him opposed the proletarian headquarters, because no one could foresee the future, and thus no one could foretell that Lin Biao would become a renegade and traitor. According to the materialist point of view, before Lin Biao was verified as being a reactionary, we were correct in affirming his uprightness; but once he was verified as being a reactionary, we were right in negating his uprightness. Zhang Zhixin pointed out that this was neither a materialist viewpoint nor a communist viewpoint, but 100-percent sophistry. A Communist Party member's materialist viewpoint should be based on facts. What is right is right; what is wrong is wrong.

CRITICISM OF ERRONEOUS PROPAGANDA CARRIED BY NEWSPAPERS. Each night from 1900-2000 was the prisoners' newspaper reading time. This provided Zhang Zhixin with a good opportunity for engaging in revolutionary criticism. Once, after listening to some newspaper articles, she made this criticism: The current newspaper propaganda was incorrect, and many articles were opposing Marxism. She was disgusted with the reform of the university enrollment system preached by the newspaper. In her view, the reform of the university enrollment system lowered instead of enhanced the quality of university students. She said that the schools were universities in name only; their textbooks were no different from those used by middle schools, and their education level was that of primary schools. Preaching about the high quality of education was nonsense. And in reporting on industrial and agricultural output, the newspapers would always say that this year's output was so much higher than last year's; but Zhang Zhixin insisted that the figures were untrue. After some calculations, she said that the figures were fabricated. Then some people would argue with her, and when they could not outargue her, they would quarrel with her. When they could not outshout her, they would resort to physical force. Instead of being cowed, Zhang Zhixin always argued strongly on just grounds. Finally, Zhang Zhixin was deprived of her freedom to read newspapers on charges of vilifying socialist progress and smearing party papers.



"THE PARTY'S WORK STYLE OF SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS DISAPPEARED FROM PARTY PAPERS". One day, when giving Zhixin a haircut and seeing that the hair above her forehead was nearly all pulled out, a friendly fellow prisoner felt sympathy and quietly said to Zhixin: See, when you first entered this prison, your hair was in fine shape. But now the patch above your forehead is fast becoming completely bald. You just keep quiet, no matter what the newspapers say. Everything will be alright. Why do you want to get beaten? Zhang Zhixin answered gravely: It just won't do. I must speak up. What pains me most is that the party's work style of seeking truth from facts has disappeared from party newspapers. While saying this, she cried with great pain in her heart.

#### Filled With Revolutionary Feelings for the Leader and Veteran Cadres

Although suffering torments in prison, Zhang Zhixin seldom shed tears. But whenever she thought of or saw any old-generation proletarian revolutionaries or veteran cadres being wronged or persecuted, she felt so saddened that she would choke with uncontrollable sobs.

MOURN OVER THE DEATH OF COMRADE CHEN YI. At the beginning of 1972 the news about Comrade Chen Yi's death was carried in the newspaper. Holding a newspaper, Zhang Zhixin was unable to control her own feelings; she was weeping while reading it in the evening of that day, she did not eat her meal; in the morning of the next day, she still did not eat anything. This situation was brought to the attention of the person in charge of discipline who called Zhang Zhixin in for questioning. The person in charge of discipline asked Zhang Zhixin whether she had read the newspaper yesterday. She said yes. When asked what she had read, she said it was about Comrade Chen Yi's death. When asked what she thought about this news and why she had cried, Zhang Zhixin replied: When Comrade Chen Yi died, Chairman Mao had attended the memorial service. This proves that Comrade Chen Yi was innocent. Such a veteran, who had made tremendous contributions to the revolution, was subject to persecution during the Great Cultural Revolution. Now he was dead. How can I not cry? Veteran cadres are the party's valuable assets. With the demise of Comrade Chen Yi, our party has again lost another veteran of the revolution. How can I not mourn over this kind of loss?

COMPLAIN ABOUT UNFAIRNESS TOWARD VETERAN SOLDIER PENG DEHUI. After the "13 September" incident, the prison administration made public to the prisoners the news about Lin Biao's counterrevolutionary political incident and all his crimes. It also talked about the so-called "ten struggles between the two lines" in the party. At a gathering, Zhang Zhixin expressed her views on the ten struggles between the two lines in the party. She said: Were all the ten struggles between the two lines in the party matters of objective reality, or were some of them created by men? We must study this question.

Citing an example, she said: Peng Dehuai submitted his letter of opinion to the party at Lushan. This is permissible in the party constitution. How can you call this action antiparty? The more she spoke, the greater her emotion was. Sobbing, she narrated veteran soldier Peng's tremendous achievements for the revolution. Finally she suggested that reassessments be made on Peng Dehuai. Then she talked about Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Tao Zhu. She said: If it is said that they oppose Mao Zedong Thought and seek to restore capitalism, I am unable to find any clue. She said: There are people who seek to restore capitalism in China. They [Deng and Tao] are not those people, but others are.

DRAW STRENGTH FROM PORTRAITS OF LEADERS. Zhang Zhixin was full of talent. She did not only play musical instruments, dance and sing, but also painted. With only a few strokes, she could paint the leader's head with a strong resemblance. To show her respect and cherish the memory of the leader, she painted the heads of Lenin and Chairman Mao on the title page of her notebook. Nobody knew who reported this incident to the personnel in charge of discipline. Zhang Zhixin was told to report in with her notebook. Zhang Zhixin did not know what happened.



When she met the person in charge of discipline, he asked: Who painted these portraits? She admitted that she did. Then she was asked why. Zhang Zhixin said: When the party is not at my side, I feel as if I have lost my backbone. I cherish the memory of the revolutionary teachers and always think about the leader. I find strength and orientation when I see them everyday. However, the person in charge of discipline still slapped her with the awful label of "viciously attacking" the leader. When he was asked the reason, he said: This is a prison. Staying in prison, you still paint the portraits of the leader and teacher on your notebook so that they will stay in the prison together with you. This is impermissible. He then truculently tore off the title page from her notebook.

#### Concluding Installment

OW131431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0238 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Second and last installment of GUANGMING RIBAO 11 August report: "She Is of True Grit--On Martyr Zhang Zhixin's Struggle in Prison"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 August--She Strived To Create Wealth for the State

At that time the following logic prevailed at the prison: Admission of one's crime means accepting fulfillment of certain production tasks. In other words, if one admitted one's crime, one would have to obey the law and fulfill one's production tasks, and vice versa.

However, to the people's surprise, Zhang Zhixin never admitted her crime and never obeyed the law; yet she performed her production tasks in an outstanding manner. She not only overfulfilled her monthly and annual production quotas but also insured good quality of her work. Why? Zhang Zhixin gave her clearest and most effective reply through her actions. She clearly distinguished between admitting her crime and obeying the law on one hand and fulfilling production tasks on the other. She would not admit to having committed any crime and would not obey the law, but she insisted on fulfilling her production tasks.

#### She Paid Attention to Strategy in Her Struggle

Zhang Zhixin resolutely opposed and struggled against fascist dictatorship in prison. However, she never resisted or struggled against fascist dictatorship foolishly. She told her fellow inmates in prison that they should boldly express their views at meetings and not talk among themselves in a useless manner. She paid attention to strategy and was good at waging struggle.

"I AM RIGHT IN READING BOOKS UNTIL THE BELL RINGS" According to the prison's regulations, from 2030 to 2100 in the evening was the time to get ready for sleep. When the bell rang at 2100, all activity should cease. One night a staff member of the prison forgot to push the button for the electric bell at 2100. Zhang Zhixin, who was extremely eager to study, took advantage of this opportunity to continue her study and kept reading books until 2200. A team chief heard the sound of her turning the pages of a book and asked her: Why do you violate the rule and don't go to sleep? Zhang Zhixin argued that the sound of the bell was the signal. She said that she would lay down her book as soon as the bell rang. She said that she was right in reading books until the bell rang and that she did not violate any rules. The team chief and Zhang Zhixin started to quarrel. The matter was reported to the duty officer. Zhang Zhixin boldly and rightly said: I have the right to read books unless you ring the bell. The duty officer examined the case and found that the staff member indeed had forgotten to ring the bell. All he could do was to tell her to return to her room. Zhang Zhixin thus won a victory in this struggle.

### She Resolutely Waged Struggle Against a Vile Criminal Who Was a Kuomintang Spy

One of the criminals staying in the same room together with Zhang Zhixin was a Kuomintang spy. She had been sentenced to death, but her execution had been stayed because of her pregnancy. Later her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. The prison administration intentionally placed this criminal in the same so-called action team together with Zhang Zhixin and made her the team chief. This genuine counterrevolutionary strived to win "merit" and alleviate her crime by keeping watch over Zhang Zhixin, the firm and unparalleled revolutionary. She deliberately harassed and slandered Zhang Zhixin. Would Zhang Zhixin yield to her? Filled with class hatred, Zhang Zhixin waged struggle against this vile class enemy.

### She Heroically Resisted the Fascist Dictatorship at the Prison

Because Zhang Zhixin refused to admit her crime and persisted in waging struggle, she was called a so-called antireformist element and a criminal among criminals. The staff members in charge of discipline at the prison instigated other inmates to struggle against this so-called antireformist element and exercise dictatorship over this criminal among criminals.

"THIS IS NOT DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, IT IS A DICTATORSHIP OF CRIMINALS" At one meeting, Zhang Zhixin boldly and justly expressed her viewpoint and refuted the fallacies of a team chief. This gave the other inmates a so-called opportunity to win "merit" and alleviate their crimes. At a signal from the staff members in charge of discipline, some of the inmates jumped on Zhang Zhixin. They threw Zhang Zhixin to the ground. Some pulled her hair, others pinched her arms and still others tried to gag her mouth. However, Zhang Zhixin refused to yield to them. Loudly she yelled: Who are you, sitting here? Have you seen all this? Whom do you represent? Look! They are beating me!

The team chief said with apparent satisfaction: We have seen everything. We represent the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is your punishment because of your attack against the dictatorship of the proletariat. Zhang Zhixin angrily refuted him and said: This is not a dictatorship of the proletariat but a "dictatorship of criminals."

After beating her up a while, the inmates stopped to take a rest. Zhang Zhixin stood up from the ground. The staff members in charge of discipline sharply told her to get out. Zhang Zhixin sat near the end of the room. She rearranged her hair and clothes, walked out with big strides in a dignified manner, and then slammed the door shut. Everyone was caught by surprise and fright because never before had they seen an inmate doing such a thing.

"REASONS SHOULD BE EXPRESSED AND MOUTHS SHOULD NOT BE GAGGED" Using the opportunity afforded by political study and newspaper reading, Zhang Zhixin constantly explained her personal viewpoint in criticizing various fallacies. This often embarrassed the staff members in charge of discipline, leaving them unable to reply. Once a staff member in charge of discipline announced that Zhang Zhixin was not allowed to speak when there were no disciplinary personnel present. In fact, even when there was a staff member in charge of discipline present, Zhang Zhixin was not allowed to speak, despite her repeated requests.

In view of these circumstances, Zhang Zhixin would grab any opportunity to speak up. The disciplinary personnel then threatened to gag her mouth. Zhang Zhixin, unafraid, said in protest: Reasons should be expressed, and mouths should not be gagged. This only shows that you have a guilty conscience and are afraid of the truth.

"SHE PERSISTED IN REFUSING TO REPLY WITHOUT SEEING HER VERDICT" According to the recollection of an inmate who was also a victim at that time, a bowl of noodles was given to Zhang Zhixin on 3 April 1975. The inmate said: A criminal eating noodles was a rare thing. Why? I felt somewhat uneasy. On the afternoon of that day, all prisoners were ordered to assemble and a staff member in charge of discipline said that production work would be stopped the next day and that everyone would go to the Fourth Brigade to attend a meeting. What kind of meeting? My heart was filled with worry. Zhang Zhixin did not return that night and I worried about her for all night and could not sleep. At 0730 the next morning we all went to the Fourth Brigade and noticed that the place was surrounded by government personnel and PLA men. The place was heavily guarded, and a dreadful silence prevailed.

According to the recollection of a staff member in charge of discipline at the prison, the staff members in charge of her case asked her that morning if she had anything more to say. Zhang Zhixin insisted on demanding to see the documents of her verdict, but her request was rejected without her being given any valid reason. Zhang Zhixin said: Without seeing it, I won't say anything.

Later Zhang Zhixin was escorted to the second floor of the Fourth Brigade's office building for a tracheotomy. Zhang Zhixin screamed because of the unbearable pain, but soon she was unable to utter any sound. A female staff member in charge of discipline was so frightened by the horrible sound and sight that she fainted and fell to the ground. She was soon pulled outside. However, Zhang Zhixin stood up in a fearless and dignified manner. She opened her mouth but could not utter a sound. She angrily stared at those around her with a profound feeling of disgust at this superfascist atrocity.

According to the recollection of a staff member in charge of discipline at the prison, the motor vehicle which carried Zhang Zhixin to the execution ground was escorted by guards on motorcycles. Zhang Zhixin jumped off the vehicle and walked up to the execution ground with her head up and her chest out.

As she reached the execution site, Zhang Zhixin gazed into the distance in a dignified manner. She looked like a winter plum undaunted in the snow, an autumn chrysanthemum braving the frost. She fully mirrored the heroic image of a brave revolutionary who had the genuine truth on her side, refused to accept the verdict and charges against her and refused to yield. At the brutal sound of the gun, martyr Zhang Zhixin fell down to the ground.

According to the "Record of the Execution Ground," she was killed with one bullet in her head. The time was 1012 on the morning of 4 April 1975. Zhang Zhixin's warm blood moistened the soil of her motherland which had given birth to her and raised her and which she loved. Her body was left on the execution ground unattended, and her remains were not to be found. Her loyal bones have been destroyed, but her noble character will live forever. Everyone will learn from her, and as a martyr she is immortal.

I. 15 Aug 79

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CHINESE SOCIETY OF MONGOLIAN HISTORY FOUNDED

OW131613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Huhehaote, August 13 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Society of Mongolian History was founded yesterday at a national inaugural meeting jointly sponsored by the Inner Mongolian Academy of Social Sciences, the Research Institute of History and the Institute of Nationalities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The meeting was attended by over 120 scholars of Mongolian history from all over the country, including representatives of seven nationalities--Mongolian, Han, Hui, Manchu, Daur, Bai and Tibetan.

The board of directors consists of 30 members, with Weng Dujian as president, Gewa (Mongolian), Han Rulin, Huang Jingtao (Mongolian) and Tebuxin (Mongolian) as vice presidents, and Lu Minghui as secretary general. Vacancies are reserved for Taiwan historians of Mongolian history.

The Mongolian people are distributed in various Asian and European countries. Some three million Mongolians, the majority of the nationality, are living in China. Many Mongolian culture relics and classical documents are preserved in China, providing abundant material for research in Mongolian history.

At the inaugurating meeting, which lasted eight days, over 70 papers were presented, effectively marking the resumption of studies in Mongolian history after a suspension of some ten years.

MONTHLY JOURNAL TO CALL FOR ELIMINATING HAN CHAUVINISM

OW141003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0243 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 August--The monthly journal MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONAL UNITY] will publish in its 15 August issue an article by the editorial department, entitled "Conduct Reeducation in Policies on the Nationalities," and also establish a special column, "Lectures on the Policies Toward the Nationalities" sponsored by the Policy Research Department under the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

The article says: China has been a unitary multinational state. Doing a good job in strengthening the relations and unity of various nationalities has a directed bearing on the unity of the motherland and the development of the socialist cause. As a result, our party has always attached importance to the work concerning nationalities and made strenuous efforts to conduct education in the policies toward nationalities among the whole party, the army and the people of the whole country. In view of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of once again conducting education in the policies toward nationalities. Meanwhile, Comrade Hua Guofeng, in his report on the work of the government delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC, also energetically pointed out that "we still need to conduct a general and deepgoing reeducation in policies on the nationalities and effectively strengthen the unity of our nationalities."

Why should we stress reeducation in policies on the nationalities? The article analytically says: First, the sabotage against our policies on the nationalities by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" through their ultraleft line not only created extremely serious disasters, but it also disrupted people's minds and turned right and wrong upside down in regard to theory and policy.



Under the influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many cadres and people have only a hazy notion of the party's policies on nationalities and regard them as something outmoded; some of them even failed to distinguish between the correct and erroneous policies. In addition, there is the fact that the young people of our new generation and large numbers of new cadres have never been educated with the nationality policies of the proletariat and the party, so Han chauvinism has begun to grow among many cadres and party members within our party, as well as among a considerably large number of people. If we do not conduct a general and deepgoing reeducation in policies on the nationalities, continue to eliminate chaos and restore order, wipe out the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," resolutely overcome the ideas of Han chauvinism within our party and among the masses of people, and mobilize the whole party, the army and the people of the whole country to go all out to further implement the party's policies on nationalities, then it will be harmful to the strengthening of national unity, the solidarity of our country, and the consolidation of our border defense, as well as to the maintenance and development of the political situation of stability and unity throughout the country.

Second, in order to build China into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of this century, it is necessary to arouse fully the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities in our country. Generally speaking, the national minority areas are very backward economically and culturally, and many natural resources have not yet been developed. To develop and build the national minority areas, large numbers of cadres, engineers, technicians and specialized workers of Han nationality will gradually be sent to the large national minority areas to take part in all kinds of construction projects. This shows that in the course of building the four modernizations, new questions concerning the relations of various nationalities will definitely occur, and we will encounter the nationality factor more frequently in all fields of work in the future. Therefore, in the course of building the four modernizations, the whole party, the army and the people throughout the country must fully understand the importance of all questions concerning various nationalities, conscientiously implement the party's policies on nationalities, overcome as well as prevent the growth of Han chauvinism and strengthen the unity of all nationalities.

The article points out: Reeducation in policies on the nationalities should be conducted not only among the cadres and people of minority nationalities but also among the cadres and people of Han nationality. The main target is to educate the leading cadres and the personnel of the leading organs.

The article says: Reeducation in policies on the nationalities should be conducted in close coordination with the movement to criticize the ultraleft line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" so as to further eliminate their pernicious influence. In the course of conducting reeducation, it is necessary to publicize comprehensively and correctly the fundamental truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought regarding the questions of nationalities. Meanwhile, reeducation and the task of examining the progress in implementing the policies on nationalities should also be conducted side by side, so as to conscientiously carry out the party policies on nationalities and solve the existing problems. Some provincial party committees have organized work groups for inspecting the nationalities work and sent them to the border and inland areas where minority nationalities reside to find out the results of implementing the policies on nationalities, as well as to help and cooperate with different localities to swiftly solve various problems left behind. This is indeed a good method.

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WANG ZHEN, OTHERS ATTEND LIU ZHIMING'S MEMORIAL MEETING

OW140502 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 August--Today a memorial meeting was held for Comrade Liu Zhiming at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing.

Comrade Liu Zhiming served as deputy secretary and acting secretary of the leading party group of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, secretary general and vice chairman of the federation, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Culture and vice minister of culture, and member of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee. As a result of relentless persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he died uncleared of a false charge on 6 March 1968 at the age of 63.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Yu Qiuli, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Rensong, Cai Chang, Liao Chengzhi, Song Renqiong, Shen Yanbing, Kang Keqing, Yang Jingren, Lu Dingyi, Jiang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Hu Qiaomu and Huang Zhen.

Wreaths were also sent by the State Council; the CPPCC National Committee; the propaganda and organization departments and the party school of the CCP Central Committee; the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; the State Scientific and Technological Commission; the Ministry of Culture; the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and unions under it; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; the Culture Department of the PLA General Political Department; the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; the Gai county CCP and revolutionary committees; and the federations of literary and art circles, culture bureaus and literature and art units in Beijing, Shanghai and Liaoning.

Present at the memorial meeting were Comrades Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Lu Dingyi, Huang Huoqing, Yang Yong, Huang Zhen, Zhu Muzhi, Zhou Yang, Xia Yan, Yang Hansheng, Liu Fuzhi and Zhou Weizhi.

Wang Zhen, vice premier of the State Council, presided over the memorial meeting, and Huang Zhen, minister of culture, delivered the memorial speech.

In the speech, Comrade Huang Zhen said: Comrade Liu Zhiming was a fine member of the CCP. He was a leader and organizer who scored outstanding achievements on the party's ideological, theoretical, literary and art fronts. He was an outstanding party theorist in literature and art.

Born in Gai County, Liaoning, Comrade Liu Zhiming studied in Japan in his early years. After returning to the country from Japan in the spring of 1929, he secretly participated in the party's underground work while teaching at the Shanghai University of Political Science and Law and Jinan University. He was admitted to the party in October 1931. In the difficult years of white terror, he visited factories, schools and patriotic personages of the upper strata and waged a heroic, tenacious struggle to oppose the Kuomintang's reactionary rule, to increase the party's strength and to strengthen the party's anti-Japan national front.

He was arrested in Shanghai in August 1933. While in the enemy's prison, Comrade Liu Zhiming, taking a firm stand and fearlessly facing danger, waged an indomitable struggle against the enemy, thus displaying his lofty revolutionary integrity as a communist.

The war of resistance against Japan broke out in 1937. Comrade Liu Zhiming was able to get out of the enemy's prison in August 1937 through Comrade Zhou Enlai's efforts to rescue him. He then immediately went to Yanan, where he worked at the party school of the CCP Central Committee. From 1938 on, Comrade Liu Zhiming served as director of the Political Economy Research Office of the party school under the CCP Central Committee and director of the educational administration department and director of the No 3 department of the party school. He also concurrently served as president of Yanan's Beijing Opera Research Institute in 1945.

After Comrade Mao Zedong made the "talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art" in 1942, Comrade Liu Zhiming vigorously implemented the principle that literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and energetically organized and led the revolution in Beijing Opera and the drive to create new literary and art works. The Beijing Opera "Driven To Join the Liangshan Mountain Rebels," which was praised by Comrade Mao Zedong as "an epoch-making beginning in the revolutionization of the old opera"; the Beijing Opera "Attacking Zhujiazhuang for the Third Time," which was praised as "having consolidated the revolutionary road in Beijing Opera"; the modern drama "Comrade, You Have Gone Astray"; the new opera "Liu Hongying"; and the Yangge opera "Niu Yonggui Wounded" were all created and performed under Comrade Liu Zhiming's direct leadership.

Comrade Huang Zhen said: After the victory in the war of resistance against Japan in 1945, Comrade Liu Zhiming was sent to work in the liberated area of northeast China as secretary mayor of the municipality. Following nationwide liberation, he was appointed vice chairman of the culture and education committee and director of the culture department of the people's government of northeast China. He served as vice minister and deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Culture under the central people's government in 1953. After 1962, he was transferred to the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles as deputy secretary and acting secretary of its leading party group and secretary general and vice chairman of the federation. During the long years he led literary and art work, art education and mass cultural work, he worked hard, thus making important contributions to the socialist literature and art movement and cultural construction in our country.

Comrade Huang Zhen said: Comrade Liu Zhiming took a firm, clear-cut stand in the struggle between the two lines within the party. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" tried to frame Premier Zhou and to stigmatize a large number of revolutionary cadres once imprisoned in the puppet army's prison in Nanjing as renegades in an attempt to usurp party and state power, Comrade Liu Zhiming, defying their despotic power and not to be subdued by force, fought to his last breath in defense of Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and the party's interests.

During nearly 40 years of protracted revolutionary struggle, Comrade Liu Zhiming made positive contributions to the Chinese people's cause of liberation, socialist revolution and construction. He particularly made outstanding contributions to the party's ideological, theoretical, literary and art work. His death has deprived our party of a veteran fighter, which is a tremendous loss to our party's cultural undertakings.

In mourning the death of Comrade Liu Zhiming, we should learn from him in being boundlessly loyal to the party, the people and the revolution and in upholding party principles. We should learn from him in being open and aboveboard, in being selfless and dauntless, and in displaying the revolutionary spirit of having the courage to struggle. We should learn from him in upholding truth, having the courage to correct mistakes, setting strict demands on oneself and adopting a sincere attitude in remolding one's world outlook.



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We should learn from him in following such good styles as integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts, uniting with comrades, promoting democracy, listening to different opinions, living a plain life, working hard and being amiable and easy to approach.

Also attending the memorial meeting were more than 500 personages in literary and art circles as well as friends of Comrade Liu Zhiming's.

Prior to the memorial meeting, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen and other leading comrades cordially expressed sympathy to Comrade Liu Zhiming's wife, Li Shuyuang, and their children.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLE IN MEMORY OF DENG TUO

HK131130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Chen Kehan [7115 0344 1383] and Li Jun [2621 4596]: "Fighting at the Fore-front of the Ideological and Theoretical Front--In Memory of Comrade Deng Tuo"]

[Excerpts] It is 13 years since Comrade Deng Tuo died a victim of a wrong verdict. Pen in hand, this loyal proletarian fighter fought all his life against imperialism and then Kuomintang reactionary group and against various erroneous ideas and evil practices within and outside the party. He made outstanding contributions toward the party's press publicity efforts and cultural and educational undertakings. However, we never expected that Comrade Deng Tuo, who had fought a lifelong battle with a sharp pen, would be killed by the pen of the enemy and that a brave fighter in a lifelong battle against cultural despotism would die a victim of modern literature. Such was his fate that his whole family was thrown out of their home. His sons and daughters were compelled to hide under assumed names. Those victims of the wrongly judged case of the "three-family village" could be found everywhere in the country. How could such a great historical tragedy not pain us? However, when Comrade Deng Tuo died on 17 May 1966, we as "accomplices" of the "Peng Zhen and Liu Ren counterrevolutionary revisionist group" were prevented from showing any sign of grief. Today, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the long unredressed wrongs against Comrade Deng Tuo have been avenged. The truth of the wrongly judged case of the "three-family village" has at last come out. This has enabled us to give vent to our pent-up anger and honor the memory of Comrade Deng Tuo.

Comrade Deng Tuo, a native of Minhou County, Fujian, started revolution at the age of 18. In 1930, he joined the Chinese Communist Party and took up underground party work. In 1937, he came to the newly built anti-Japanese Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei base. On 11 December the same year, he founded the ANTI-ENEMY NEWSPAPER, later known as SHANXI-CHAHAE-HEBEI DAILY, after overcoming multiple difficulties. The SHANXI-CHAHAE-HEBEI DAILY was one of the earliest party organs established in the press history of the anti-Japanese base behind the enemy lines.

Comrade Deng Tuo was a stout fighter long tested in war. Armed with a strong will and with simple and modest equipment, he insisted on "running a newspaper with the help of eight mules" in the thick of the guerrilla war.

Comrade Deng Tuo was an active preacher of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He always showed keen love for Mao Zedong Thought and cherished Mao Zedong's work dearly. He wrote many editorials, articles and poems warmly publicizing and praising Mao Zedong Thought.



The SHANXI-CHAHAR-HEBEI DAILY run by Comrade Deng Tuo was not only a newspaper office but also a branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and a publishing establishment. It printed and published large numbers of works by Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong.

Zhang Chunqiao at that time advocated among the editors and reporters of the newspaper the method of "selecting passages" in studying Marxism. He held the view that by committing a few quotations to memory, we could know everything and write well. Comrade Deng Tuo resolutely opposed such an erroneous approach. He stressed that we must study the texts of Marxist-Leninism stand, viewpoint and method in the process. We must study hard, lay a good foundation, combine theory with reality and avoid quoting out of context to suit one's own purpose. He also held that this was a problem of a fundamental attitude toward Marxism-Leninism.

Shortly after the founding of People's Republic of China, Comrade Deng Tuo was appointed the editor-in-chief of RENMIN RIBAO, the party Central Committee's organ. When in charge, he faithfully obeyed the party Central Committee's commands and resolutely carried out the instructions of Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai. He strictly observed party discipline; preached the party's line and general and specific policies and the party's diplomatic line in a down-to-earth manner; gave voice to the cries and demands of the people; gave a hefty boost to the party's various tasks; and did a good job of coordination. The important guiding role of the newspaper was brought into play. RENMIN RIBAO lived up to being the mouthpiece of the party Central Committee and a link with the masses. The party organ was then a lively, interesting and thought-provoking newspaper that commanded high prestige among the people. This sharply contrasted with the new version of RENMIN RIBAO run by that ignoramus when the "gang of four" ran wild--a newspaper packed with false charges and accusations and full of lies and platitudes. Some people said that Comrade Deng Tuo had committed errors in principle when working with RENMIN RIBAO. This was a sheer fabrication prompted by ulterior motives. In August 1958, when Comrade Deng Tuo left RENMIN RIBAO, Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally came to address the newspaper office. He considered that the newspaper's record had primarily been one of achievements and fully affirmed its work. Comrade Deng Tuo's magnificent contributions were clear to all and could not be negated.

Comrade Deng Tuo was an outstanding propagandist and political commentator of our party. He was full of ideas in his newspaper work and had many unique views. He paid unusually close attention to linking theory with practice and especially stressed the need to involve the masses in running a newspaper. He held the consistent view that we could not run a newspaper behind closed doors and that editors and reporters must go deep into the world of reality to make friends with people in all circles, know about the needs and demands of the masses and unite with them "as one sharing the same breath and will." A newspaper must be "a keen champion" and cannot run away from problems in real life. Editors and reporters are not onlookers but participants in life, and must live and fight with the cadres and masses, establish extensive social contacts and be social activists. Only by running a newspaper on an open-door basis can we avoid parrot-like disgusting repetition and printing reams of nonsense. Only in this way can we apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to reality and blaze a new trail. Comrade Deng Tuo himself constantly got deeply involved with reality, led in reporting the news and making investigations and studied. He had a keen eye for problems that showed trends in real life.

In 1958, Comrade Deng Tuo was transferred to the Beijing municipal party committee as its secretary. He took charge of publicity and cultural and educational work and edited the theory magazine QIANXIAN of the Beijing municipal party committee. At that time, conspicuous trends had appeared on the ideological and theoretical front. Chen Boda, Zhang Chunqiao and the like whipped up a wave of ultra-"leftist" thinking. The tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely and the tendency toward boasting and exaggeration for a time dominated the scene, causing serious harm to the party's cause. Faced with such a situation, Comrade Deng Tuo acted as one with the responsible comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee in resolutely resisting and fighting this erroneous trend of thought. The "Introduction to QIANXIAN," written with the approval of Comrade Peng Zhen, called for persistently doing everything with reality in mind, seeking truth from facts, linking theory with reality, laying the emphasis on acting according to objective laws and opposing subjective idealism and various evil trends and improper practices. This "introduction" had all along been a guide to the QIANXIAN magazine and the work of Beijing Municipality. Comrade Deng Tuo also organized the responsible persons of the Beijing municipal committee to write many articles. He himself successively wrote editorials publicizing the principles of dialectical materialism, explaining such basic party principles as seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, democratic centralism, and so forth, and promoting the healthy development of Beijing Municipality's various tasks.

Comrade Deng Tuo began writing "Night Talk at Yanshan," in 1961. He also cooperated with Comrades Wu Han and Liao Mosha in writing "Notes on the Three-Family Village." Many of the articles written exposed then existing defects and criticized various erroneous trends and evil practices. Their spearhead was pointed at the ultra-"leftist" trend of thought.

After Lin Biao usurped complete control over the Military Commission, he began advocating the theory of genius and publicizing such deceptive fallacies as giving prominence to politics, stressing the "four-firsts" and so forth. Comrade Deng Tuo disagreed with what Lin Biao said about spiritual atomic bombs and held that we could not isolate the role of consciousness from a material foundation. He opposed armchair politics and called for bringing politics to professional and economic matters. As Lin Biao and his ilk got involved in glorifying individuals, Comrade Deng Tuo felt deeply worried, because preaching less about individuals and more about the party and about the masses of people had been a consistent party guideline and was a fundamental Marxist principle. In the first article written for the "Notes on the Three-Family History" in 1961, he urged opposition to talking nonsense about [individual] greatness. In 1962, he came out with "Is Resourcefulness Reliable?" in the column "Night Talk at Yanshan." In a clear-cut criticism of the "theory of genius," he pointed out, "so-called wisdom or intelligence can only come from practical knowledge. Anyone's practical knowledge is no match for the wealth of the practical knowledge of the masses." "The best ideas can only be generated among the masses."

In 1963, Jiang Qing came to Beijing Municipality on the pretext of recuperating and seeing shows. She soon asked Comrade Deng Tuo to write articles for her preaching her reactionary theory in literature and art. He of course rejected such an absurd demand. Rebellious against the queen's will could not have been a more serious crime. This had to do with his subsequent death.

On the educational front, Comrade Deng Tuo also underwent an acute struggle. Faced with such evil trends as negating the leading role of teachers, negating the necessity of studying culture, negating the positive role of intellectuals, stressing one's family background as the only factor to be taken into account, negating all cultural heritage, and so forth, he resolutely upheld the party's educational guideline. He insisted on schools paying primary attention to teaching. He stressed the need to train both politically conscious and professionally competent personnel. Guided by the socialist direction, teachers must teach well and students learn well, so that scientific knowledge can really be grasped. He stressed that we must study fundamental lessons well, initiate a study of fundamental theory, consolidate and improve teaching materials and strive to improve teaching quality. For both young and old educated people, we must stress a good political showing and give full play to their enthusiasm.

The time from the appearance of Yao Wenyuan's "Comment on the New Historical Play 'Dismissal of Hai Rui From Office'" to the assassination of Comrade Deng Tuo witnessed a really serious or life-and-death struggle between communists and counterrevolutionary clowns. Comrade Deng Tuo would rather die than compromise and showed the undaunted spirit of a proletarian fighter. He resolutely opposed Yao Wenyuan's tyrannical way of falsely accusing others of political crimes and framing good people. He resolutely upheld the party's tradition of seeking truth from facts and urged letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend to solve controversial political issues. He stuck to the view that we "cannot jump to the conclusion that the 'Dismissal of Hai Rui From Office' is a big poisonous weed. Nor can we use criticism as an excuse to kill a person with one stroke." "Political issues must be distinguished from academic ones. The practice of carrying criticism too far must be avoided. Anything that goes to create an unfriendly atmosphere must be discouraged." Comrade Deng Tuo also personally wrote an article under the assumed name of Xiang Yangsheng, in an effort to resist Yao Wenyuan and his ilk's political persecution and to guide academic discussion toward proper development. In the second half of February 1966, that "theory authority" appointed his flunky Guan Feng to talk with Comrade Deng Tuo. The latter stopped at nothing to win him over, combining blandishments and threats. But Comrade Deng Tuo remained firm and unyielding. He resolutely resisted and remained true to principle as a faithful and devoted Communist Party member. Later, when Comrade Deng Tuo saw the "Outline of a Report on Current Academic Discussions" from a five-member central Cultural Revolution group approved by the CCP Central Committee, he hoped that the evil wind whipped up by Jiang Qing and that "Cultural Revolution adviser" and their ilk would be stopped. But we were after all too simple-minded. We underestimated the wicked schemes of this group of careerists and conspirators. Events then moved quickly. A catastrophe followed. Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" plot to usurp party and state power was crowned with momentary success. Feudal fascist dictatorship was practiced in a big way. Thousands upon thousands of revolutionary cadres and people including labor models and advanced workers were persecuted. Some were killed and others crippled for the rest of their lives. What a painful historical lesson!

Comrade Deng Tuo fought to the very end of his life, poised and unyielding, after he was beaten black and blue in a struggle with the enemy. Right up to the moment his heart stopped, he issued battle cries. In a letter to Peng Zhen, Liu Ren and other comrades of the municipal party committee, Comrade Deng Tuo forgot his own pain, indignantly denouncing every slander made by Jiang Qing, Yao Wenyuan, Guan Feng, Qi Benyu and their ilk and living up to the reputation of a true and faithful Communist Party member.



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We must forever remember lessons learned in blood, overcome all factors leading to instability, thoroughly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate its remnant poison, and rally round the party Central Committee in a struggle for the early realization of the four modernizations.

#### KYODO CITES CRITICISM OF PRC LEADERS AT RECENT NPC MEETING

OW150743 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 14 KYODO--A severe criticism against the alleged abuse of positions by political leaders was made at the second meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress of China, a Hong Kong delegate to the meeting revealed here Tuesday.

According to the Hong Kong delegate, most bitterly attacked at the meeting was veteran Maoist politician Wang Dongxing, who was criticized for reportedly building a "big luxurious home" at Chungnanhai, central Beijing. Critics censured him saying "what a shame that the top party leader build his private mansion defying the toils and poverty of the nation," the source said.

The next target of attack was the matter of VIP planes, used personally by Chinese leaders. A strong voice arose at the meeting insisting that China cannot afford to operate such VIP planes requiring dollar 200,000 per flight, he said.

Especially cited was the case of Chen Muhua, a female vice premier who recently returned from a tour of Romania by VIP plane. It was reported that she turned away a visiting Chinese athletic delegation from her plane as she came aboard at Bucharest on her way home. The delegation members who only wanted to save foreign exchanges and were on the plane, under permission of the Chinese Embassy in Romania and the airport authority, were reportedly forced to spend overnight at the embassy without their baggage.

A delegate to the meeting, the Hong Kong based man said, denounced her by saying "if the late Premier Zhou Enlai were in such a situation, he would not have forced them out of the plane, and instead would have invited them to tea and talked with them."

Also criticized was the much-reported "back door admission" that some people received in joining a Chinese friendship mission aboard the "China-Japan amity ship" that toured Japan for a month in late May. Some members among the 606-member mission were said to have joined through their connection with top officials. Liao Chengzhi, deputy chairman of the congress Standing Committee, who led the mission, was held responsible for this by some delegates who lifted [as received] Japanese newspapers carrying the complete list of the delegation membership, according to the Hong Kong delegate.

However, he said, the frank criticism made at the meeting helped bring central party leadership and the congress closer than ever before.

Throughout the congress session, many delegates laid their hope on the good offices of the congress committee on the legal system, the Finance and Economic Committee of the Chinese State Council and the Discipline Enforcement Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in checking the alleged abuse of the position by party leaders.

"As long as these organs work well, China will never see the 'gang of four' again," he said.



## JIANGXI LEADER SPEAKS ON CURRENT SITUATION

HK150104 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The party committee of the Jiangxi provincial subordinate organs recently held a report meeting on the current situation. Comrade Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave a report on the current situation at the meeting. The participants at the report meeting included responsible comrades from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC, all departments, committees and offices of the provincial CCP committee and cadres from the provincial organs. Comrade Ma Jikong's report was divided into four parts: 1) concerning the current situation; 2) concerning the question of the socialist transition period; 3) concerning the fundamental and principal contradictions in the socialist period; 4) concerning the principle of "agriculture, light industry, heavy industry," and the question of the 3 years of readjustment of the national economy in the socialist period.

In the first part of his report, Comrade Ma Jikong said: A political situation of stability and unity has appeared in our country and great victory has been won in the struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The investigation work will soon be finished. The discussion of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth has been a very strong stimulant in emancipating people's minds and great progress has been made in completely and accurately understanding Mao Zedong Thought. On this foundation, we have done a great amount of work and scored relatively great success in implementing policies and reversing miscarriages of justice. Economically, while the rural areas have conveyed the documents laid down by the third plenary session, the peasants' enthusiasm has been greatly mobilized, development in agricultural production has been tremendously pushed forward and this year's production of summer grain has increased. There has also been an increase in industrial production in the first half of this year. All this has fully shown that the resolution of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee is completely correct.

As for the international situation, on the whole, it has become more turbulent and tense. The war danger factors are still increasing and in fact, small and partial wars are being fought every day. The energy crisis has become an international problem and competition for other resources has also been intense. The competition for energy and resources is in fact a potential war issue. Soviet social-imperialism pursues hegemonism and has a hand everywhere. It makes use of Cuba and Vietnam to embark on aggression everywhere and contends for hegemony with the United States. This pursuit of and contention for hegemony has made the world situation even more turbulent. Our tasks are to oppose hegemonism, safeguard world peace and try as far as possible to postpone war. We must prepare ourselves for war, build our army well and promote our national defense industries and entire national economy.

When Comrade Ma Jikong spoke on the second question he cited Marx' exposition on the transition period and said: The entire socialist period is a period of revolutionary change and comes under the dictatorship of the proletariat, but how can we make the transition? The party Central Committee has pointed out that there are three stages. The first stage is the transition from the original private ownership to the two public ownership systems of the collective and of the whole people. This was a very short transition period and it was completed in 1956. However, we have spent time and made repeated efforts to consolidate the public ownership system and by now, we should say that it has been consolidated. The second stage will be the transition from the two public ownership systems to the single socialist ownership by the whole people. This will need a very long time. Why do we call this stage that of socialist ownership by the whole people?

It is due to the fact that during this stage we still have to carry out distribution according to work and cannot yet practice distribution according to need. The third stage is the transition from socialist ownership by the whole people to communist ownership by the whole people. Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1953 that we must make the transition step by step. He also gave instructions as follows: We are being leftist if we do not make the transition step by step and we are being rightist if we do not make the transition at all. The line of Lin Biao and the gang of four was to make the transition in a state of poverty; this was an ultraleftist thing.

On the question of the fundamental contradictions during the socialist period Comrade Ma Jikong noted that it is still as Comrade Mao Zedong said earlier regarding correctly handling contradictions among the people: In socialist society, the fundamental contradictions are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. Comrade Mao Zedong regarded these two contradictions as one single contradiction, not two. We have been wrong in always regarding it as two contradictions.

What is the current principal contradiction? Comrade Hua Guofeng gave an answer to this question at the second session of the Fifth NPC. He said that to achieve the four modernizations within this century and rapidly raise our country's very low current standard of productive forces to a modernized standard, we must reform the current relations of production and superstructure of our country, eliminate the parts which impede the achievement of the four modernizations and clear away all the force of old habit which is harmful to the achievement of the four modernizations. These are our country's principal contradictions which need to be solved at the present stage and are the central tasks of people of the whole country at the present stage.

How should we understand our tasks of readjustment and restructuring which are part of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement? Readjustment and restructuring should be regarded as our main current tasks or tasks in the next 3 years. The tasks of rectification and improvement, however, should be carried on even after these 3 years and at least for the next 22 years. In these 3 years our chief tasks are making readjustments and carrying out restructuring, but we must also do the tasks of rectification and improvement. After 3 years we shall mainly concentrate on the tasks of rectification and improvement.

In connection with the actual situation in Jiangxi and proceeding from the integration of theory and reality, Comrade Ma Jikong talked on the socialist principle of "agriculture, light industry, heavy industry," and the question of the 3 years of readjustment of the national economy. He said: Comrade Mao Zedong mentioned the principle of "agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry" back in 1956. However, we have not properly implemented this.

After the gang of four was smashed the party Central Committee issued a call for achieving great success in 3 years. Two years have now passed. The situation is good and there has been tremendous increase in both industrial and agricultural production. These increases, however, have merely been of the nature of revival and cannot be regarded as real growth in productive forces. During these 2 years we have discovered an imbalance in four aspects. The outstanding two are the imbalance in industrial and agricultural production, and the other is the imbalance in motive power in the heavy industries. The planned load and designed capacity of coal mines, petroleum and electric power has been exceeded by 10 to 20 percent, while 20 to 30 percent of the processing, iron and steel and textile and chemical industries have suspended their production because of shortage of electric power and coal. Another important question is the imbalance between accumulation and consumption. Therefore, the party Central Committee has decided to carry out readjustments. Through readjustments, the development pace in light industries can be speeded up and agricultural development can also be speeded up. Through raising consumption and accumulation in light industries and through flexibly importing equipment into the country the pace of achieving the four modernizations will be even more rapidly speeded up.

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Holding report meetings on the current situation among the cadres is a good and praiseworthy work style. The fact that the party committee of the provincial subordinate organs has now organized a report meeting on the current situation, with a responsible comrade from the provincial CCP committee making a report to conduct education on the current situation among the organ cadres, is greatly beneficial for raising the cadres' ideological and political standard and seriously implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC.

#### ANHUI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PUBLICIZING NPC LAWS

HK141104 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] On 10 August, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference, calling on all places to further whip up an upsurge of studying and publicizing the seven laws to make them known to every household and person. The provincial CCP committee has decided to carry out the activities of "publicizing the seven laws month" in the whole province from 20 August to 20 September. The provincial CCP committee is making good preparations for the enforcement of the laws.

Attending were responsible comrades concerned of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committee and political and legal group of the provincial CCP committee, departments, committees and offices of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the party school of the provincial CCP committee, party committee of provincial subordinate organs, provincial public security organ, provincial procuratorial organ provincial people's court, provincial civil affairs bureau, provincial propaganda, culture and publication departments, provincial law society and the mass organizations, including the provincial federation of trade unions, provincial poor and lower-middle peasant association, provincial CYL committee and provincial women's federation.

Cheng Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the telephone conference. Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke.

The conference pointed out that "although our province achieved some results in studying and publicizing the seven laws earlier, the movement to study and publicize the seven laws has not developed evenly and thoroughly enough and has far from met the requirements of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee. One of our important tasks now is to study and publicize the seven laws well. The central authorities have decided to conduct nationwide education in the legal system in the second half of this year. In accordance with this spirit the provincial CCP committee has decided to carry out the activities of 'publicizing the seven laws month' in the urban and rural areas throughout the province from 20 August to 20 September. It has also decided to whip up an upsurge to studying and publicizing the seven laws. We must do a good job in the publicity month. Through the activities of the publicity month we must conduct education in observing discipline and abiding by law for the cadres and masses to make the seven laws known to every household to make them take root in the hearts of the people."



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To make a success in the activities of the publicity month the conference put forward the following specific demands:

1. Leadership at all levels must take the lead in studying and publicizing the seven laws.
2. It is essential to train cadres and organize the publicity forces well.
3. It is necessary to mobilize all departments to do this work well.
4. In connection with reality, we must push forward all items of work with the four modernizations at the center.

#### JIEFANG RIBAO CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING PROPAGANDA WORK

OW121350 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 12 August commentator's article: "The Whole Party Must Attach Importance to the Task of Strengthening Propaganda Work"]

[Excerpts] The article says: How to do propaganda work well in line with the party's fine tradition commands the attention of the entire party. Practical experiences have repeatedly proven that whether the party's program, line, principles, policies, and guidelines for carrying out various tasks can be quickly and thoroughly understood by the vast numbers of cadres and people entirely depends on how successfully propaganda work has been carried out. The successful implementation of propaganda work is a key to success in carrying out all other tasks.

As we are now approaching a historic turning point we must adopt a series of new principles and policies to meet a series of new challenges and to resolve a series of new contradictions. Comrades in charge of propaganda work must fully understand that they have a proud role to play and an unshirkable responsibility to perform in helping the people to fully comprehend and grasp the strategic significance of the call for shifting the focus of the entire party's work to socialist modernization, in acquainting them with and inducing them to strive to achieve the grand objective of the four modernizations. They also have the responsibility to persuade the vast numbers of cadres and people to think everything over in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d plenary session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, and to educate them in how to work with one heart and one mind and concentrate their energy on accomplishing the four modernizations. It would be a mistake to view propaganda work as insignificant.

The article says that the guidelines of the recently concluded Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee-sponsored propaganda work conference tell us that the current central task facing those in charge of propaganda work is for them to ask the people to make an extra effort to study well the matter concerning practice as the sole criterion for verifying the truth. Why should they be asked for extra efforts to study this matter well and to regard it as an important task? Why, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, have some comrades expressed so many different and controversial views on the principles of emancipating minds and seeking truth from facts, the series of current guidelines and policies, the handling of problems left over from history and the current situation? Why do they always criticize and complain about each other and why can they not be persuaded to come to the same table to iron out their differences? The one major reason is that last year they showed little interest in the discussion on the criterion for truth. Under the influence of the erroneous ideological line some comrades have even hesitated to resolutely implement the correct political line.



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The article says: The propaganda work now facing the party remains heavy and difficult. Every worker on the propaganda front must strengthen his sense of responsibility, take pride in all they have done and effectively carry out every assignment.

The article notes that since propaganda work is the duty of the entire party, no one should view it as merely the responsibility of the propaganda departments or cadres in charge of the propaganda work. Every party organization should list it as an essential part of its unshirkable responsibility.

#### JINAN ARTICLE STRESSES NEED FOR CORRECT IDEOLOGICAL LINE

SK101330 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 79 SK

[Report on DAZHONG RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Set Right the Ideological Line"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article states that under the guidance of the correct line of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, a new situation characterized by stability and unity and by various flourishing undertakings has appeared in our country. As for the situation in our province, we have further liquidated the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, properly resolved many major questions left from the past, redressed a number of unjust, erroneous and false charges, put the party's policies into practice, revived and carried forward the party's fine traditions and enlivened political life both inside and outside the party. Leadership at all levels has begun to shift the emphasis of work to modernization and to proceed with the readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy. As a result, a thriving scene prevails on the whole economic front.

This summer has witnessed a considerable increase in agricultural production and new successes have been scored one after another on industrial, financial and trade, scientific and technological, cultural and educational fronts. All these fully testify to the correctness of the line, principles and policies laid down by party Central Committee and to the importance of our efforts in discussing the question of the criterion for truth, emancipating the mind, and setting right the ideological line.

Our political line is to carry out socialist modernization. The ideological basis for the four modernizations is dialectical materialism. Only when one has really understood the party's ideological line and emancipated his mind can he deeply understand the party's political line and consciously and actively contribute his all to the program of the four modernizations. If he does not have a correct ideological line and looks on our present political line from an idealist and metaphysical point of view, he cannot understand the political line correctly or he may even misunderstand it completely backwards and thus find it disagreeable. Ostensibly he may support it, but in the face of actual questions he may hinder or even resist and oppose it. Even though he may say that he supports our present political line, his words are not trustworthy.

To tell whether a comrade's ideological line is correct, an important yardstick is his attitude toward the principles and policy decisions adopted at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It should be pointed out that at present a few people still take a half-believing, half-doubting or even a negative attitude toward the guidelines of that plenary session and, in the guise of supporting Chairman Mao, act according to the rule that "whatever Chairman Mao says--every sentence is the truth; one sentence equals ten thousand."

That is, they continue the practice of Lin Biao and the gang of four in an attempt to obstruct the four modernizations and turn back the wheel of history. We must be alerted against their vicious motives and deceitful tricks and expose, criticize and refute them tit-for-tat.

There are also some people who show a lack of confidence in the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They are muddle-headed and have a lot of doubts and misgivings. Their actions are hesitant and vacillating. These people have not yet been completely emancipated from the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Their minds still remain at the old stage and cannot keep pace with the developments and changes which have already taken place. All this points to the fact that in implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee at present, the most fundamental and urgent task is to straighten out and set right the ideological line.

Obviously, if we keep to the dialectical materialist line of cognition, the series of questions at issue which we have encountered will be readily resolved. On the other hand, if we look on these questions from an idealist and metaphysical point of view, we will inevitably arrive at wrong conclusions, which, in turn, will lead to wrong actions.

Take the following as an example: What should we do to really hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought? Since the 11th CCP Congress and the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has resolutely corrected the alterations and distortions of Mao Zedong Thought made by Lin Biao and the gang of four and comprehensively and accurately grasped the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought rather than stick mechanically to certain conclusions and words quoted out of context. We have proceeded from reality in doing everything and have set forth our work principles and policies and solved the various problems before us by seeking truth from facts. In this way we have really held high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

On the other hand, there are some people who regard the revolutionary theories as petrified dogmas and who insist that "whatever Chairman Mao says--every sentence is the truth; one sentence equals ten thousand." In their opinion, the previously established practice cannot be altered, and everything from now on should be carried out accordingly. What they are doing is really pulling down the banner.

Another example is the question of what kind of socialism we should build. In this connection we have to say that our socialist road is one which leads the masses of people to become well-off together under the party leadership. Its superiority lies in that it can create a labor productive force far greater than capitalism and enable the people to enjoy a better material and cultural life. Lin Biao and the gang of four, however, babbled that being well-off is capitalist and being poor is socialist. To those under the influence of this view held by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the policies set forth at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee aimed at arousing the people's enthusiasm to develop productive forces and become well-off as early as possible are invariably not pleasing.

With regard to agriculture, should we take the grain as the key link and, at the same time, develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries in an all-round way? Or should we do away with all other undertakings and engage solely in grain production in order to take it as the key link? This also reflects two diametrically opposed ideological lines.

The former policy conforms to the objective law of agricultural development, and if we adhere to this policy, our agriculture will no doubt advance in giant strides. There are too many examples in this respect to be cited.

The article states that it is not accidental that in implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, there are ideological obstacles and absurd arguments of one kind or another. They have deeprooted class, historical and ideological backgrounds.

First, we should not underrate the influence of the several-thousand-year-old feudal system in our country. Socialist new China was founded on the basis of semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China. The essence of the feudal system is characterized by the idea of prerogatives and habit of bureaucracy, which have rather deeply corroded and affected our cadres and masses. Although the degree of influence has greatly changed since the founding of new China it is yet far from being completely eradicated.

Secondly, we should not underrate the influence of the system of small individual producers. In the past there were countless numbers of small producers in both urban and rural areas of our country. Their idea of trying to be self-sufficient and not to ask others for anything, their narrow-mindedness of reluctance to accept new things and their mistake of refusing to advance and accomplish something still affect the minds of some comrades. This is a major reason why some of our comrades cannot keep pace with the situation after the beginning of the new period.

Thirdly, we should in no way underrate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. There are several different cases in this regard: Some people are [words indistinct] of the ideological system of Lin Biao and the gang of four. When Lin Biao and the gang of four were running amuck, these people were well-known "rebels." They held power, filled official posts and made a fortune and, therefore, are persons who already reaped profit. However, their position has now changed with the smashing of the gang of four. They feel that the present policy is detrimental to them and so yearn for the past. Because of this they often express dissatisfaction with the present.

Another category of people are those deeply poisoned by factionalism and anarchism incited by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Even at present they behave in a factionalist way, making factionalist statements and doing factionalist things. They ask for official posts and money and, for their personal gains, even resort to lying, rumormongering, slandering, framing, disrupting the order of work, production and society and resisting the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The third category of people, mainly some leading cadres, were once given a hard time by Lin Biao and the gang of four and so were badly scared. Even today, these people are still heavyhearted and worry about this and that. When an issue arises they say nothing and evade the problem.

The above indicates that straightening out and setting right the ideological line and emancipating people's minds is a sharp struggle in the ideological field. It is a great change which will extricate thousands upon thousands of people from the influence of old ideas, concepts, traditions and habits and which will enable them to uphold new ideas, concepts and practices compatible with the requirements of the four modernizations.



Centering on the shift of work emphasis to modernization, party organizations at all levels in our province are now straightening out the ideological line, emancipating people's minds and "starting up the machinery" from top to bottom. To insure good results in developing this ideological emancipation movement it is imperative to grasp the following as the most important tasks:

1. Study conscientiously so as to grasp the weapon for ideological emancipation. This means that we should study in earnest the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC. We should also study once again the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. By so doing we will be able to resolve the ideological and other problems which hamper the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.
2. Deeply criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate its pernicious influence. Continue to criticize this ultraleftist line and smash the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. This is indispensable to emancipating the minds of the people. We should do this in a deepgoing and sustained way.
3. Continue to discuss vigorously the question of the criterion for truth. This is a key to breaking through the forbidden zone of ideology, changing the ossified or semi-ossified mentality, emancipating people's minds and "starting up the machinery." This discussion should be carried out not only in leading organs at various levels but in all urban and rural grassroots units as well.

In conclusion, the article states that the key to success in setting right the ideological line and emancipating people's minds lies in the leadership. Party and government leaders in a locality or a unit have the important responsibility for leading the broad masses to carry out the program of modernization. Whether their own ideological line is correct and whether their own minds have been emancipated is a matter of prime importance. All leading cadres should take the lead and play an exemplary and pioneer role in this respect. In view of this, a major criterion of evaluating the leading groups and cadres is to see how they set right the ideological line and carry out ideological emancipation.

#### SHANGHAI STEEL TUBING PLANT SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTS POLICIES

OW140314 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 13 August--According to XINHUA reporter Zhou Yongkang, the cadres and party members of the Shanghai steel tubing plant have recently enthusiastically discussed the following question: "Do the policies implemented since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee serve the interests of a handful of people or the interests of the great majority of people?"

By implementing the guidelines of the third plenary session and other policies this year, the Shanghai steel tubing plant has rectified the designation of rightist wrongly placed on people; removed the labels landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements from those who have reformed; and returned confiscated property to former capitalists, restored and repaid their salaries and reassigned them to proper jobs according to their special skills. Most of the plant's comrades have happily said: This is a victory for the party's proletarian policies and a victory for the spirit of seeking truth from facts.



But there are also some comrades who cannot understand why these policies have been implemented. They hold that all these policies only serve the handful of people whose "designations have been removed and have been given back money and positions," while the great majority of workers and peasants still "remain the same" and have not received any benefits. Some others even suspect that this means "shifting the orientation" and "chopping down the red flag."

The party committee of the steel tubing plant held that since this is a question of how to achieve a correct understanding of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, efforts should be made to clarify everyone's understanding, distinguish between right and wrong and continue to eliminate chaos and restore order through study and discussion and by applying the viewpoint of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth.

In early April the party committee organized cadres and party members to discuss the following question: Who do the present party policies serve? Since the second session of the Fifth NPC, cadres and party members have seriously studied the passage on the changes that have taken place in our country's classes embodied in Comrade Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government." They have also further discussed the question: Who do the present policies serve? By so doing, the muddled understanding in the minds of some cadres and party members has been clarified.

Ni Dajun, secretary of the plant's party committee, said that practice has provided a very good answer to the question, whose interests do the present policies represent? Chairman Mao's policy of turning negative factors into positive ones and the policy of transforming elements of the exploiting classes were originally formulated in keeping with the fundamental interests of the great majority of people. Based on the new situation, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has further implemented these policies for the sake of mobilizing all positive factors and uniting as one to work for the four modernizations. Our efforts to work for the four socialist modernizations reflect the greatest desire and the maximum interest of the hundreds of millions of people.

In the course of discussion, some cadres and party members have also cited the many benefits that the plant's workers and their families have received since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee with the implementation of such policies as to each according to his work, and more work, more pay as well as the other economic policies that have been put into practice. All this shows that the policies are in keeping with the interests of the great majority of people and that the workers and peasants are not "remaining the same" and are "receiving no benefits." Many comrades have pointed out: The party's present policies will give greater impetus to industrial and agricultural production in the future and the livelihood of the masses of workers and peasants will be improved even further.

Since conducting this discussion in the spirit of fully promoting democracy, all party members of the Shanghai steel tubing plant have raised their awareness, and their enthusiasm to implement the party's policies is soaring. Guided by the party members, the plant has fulfilled production tasks with flying colors. The party members are now making efforts to implement the party's policies even better and are uniting with more people in order to score bigger successes in increasing production and practicing economy during the second half of the year.

NANFANG RIBAO REPORTS ON GUANGDONG PLA POLITICAL MEETING

HK140114 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "Guangzhou PLA Units Hold Political Work Conference"]

[Text] The Guangzhou PLA units recently held a political work conference, which was attended by leading political work cadres at and above regimental level. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Ye on implementing in the PLA units the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement. In close connection with the practice of the battle of self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and the current situation in the PLA units, the meeting looked into specific measures for implementing this eight-character principle and speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the units.

Xu Shiyu, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, Political Commissar Xiang Zhonghua and other leading comrades attended the meeting and spoke.

The comrades attending the meeting unanimously held: The principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement laid down by the second session of the Fifth NPC is a decisive and major measure for speeding up the four modernizations in China. The PLA must take the lead in implementing this principle, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of heroic endeavor as displayed in the battle of counterattack in self-defense, race against time, carry out readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement in the army as rapidly as possible and speed up the revolutionization and modernization of the units.

The participants pointed out in discussions: To implement this principle as rapidly as possible, it is first necessary to study the documents well, enhance understanding and truly apply the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC to unify the thinking of the cadres and fighters, so that they will clearly understand the danger of war and the urgency of speeding up the four modernizations and will work hard to build up the units as rapidly as possible for the sake of the security of the motherland and for the sake of the socialist four modernizations. At the same time, it is necessary to launch deepgoing and sustained activities to learn from the heroes and translate the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism displayed in the battle of counterattack in self-defense into implementing the eight-character principle and speeding up the four modernizations.

The meeting held: It is necessary to do well in readjusting and rectifying the leadership groups at all levels and in promoting party style and army style, so that the leadership groups can become strong cores leading the building of the units and directing battle. This is an important guarantee for implementing the eight-character principle and speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the units. Everyone pointed out: In doing a good job of building the leadership groups, the most important thing is to proceed from the demands of actual combat and select and promote outstanding young cadres to augment the leadership groups at all levels. At the same time it is also necessary to bring the role of the veteran cadres into full play.

During the meeting, the participating comrades seriously looked into the questions of how to reform military training along the lines of actual combat and how to most effectively improve the tactical and technical standards of the cadres and fighters. Everyone held: it is necessary to look into each subject of military training in the light of the recent battle of counterattack in self-defense, train well in things which are of practical use on the battlefield, and truly concentrate the training efforts of the cadres and fighters on the essential points. [paragraph continues]

We must resolutely reform training and strengthen political work in training, so that the units will truly learn military techniques which are of practical use on the battlefield and heighten their fighting strength. Thus the eight-character principle will be truly implemented in the building of the units, and they will make still greater contributions to defending the four modernizations.

#### HENAN HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON PRODUCTION

HK131359 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The industry and communications front in Zhengzhou recently held a symposium on increasing production and practicing economy, at which eight units, including the Zhengzhou No 2 emery wheel plant, (Xingyi) Mining Bureau and (Xiaobao) bottle factory, introduced their experience in implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and in conducting the movement to increase production and practice economy. The symposium discussed and further carried out the plan for increasing production and practicing economy for this year.

The symposium called: "The staff and workers on the industry and communications front throughout the municipality must emancipate their minds, go all-out, go forward in triumph and fulfill and overfulfill the plan for increasing production and practicing economy for the whole year."

Liu Jie, standing secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the symposium and listened to the reports on the experience. He also delivered an "important" speech.

The symposium dealt with the fine situation on the municipality's industry and communications front. The municipality's industrial output in the first half-year was 17.9 percent more than in last year's corresponding period. The municipality fulfilled more than half of the quotas for the production of the main products for the year. Output of the textile system in the municipality in the first half-year was 24.9 percent greater than in last year's similar period. The range of textile products increased from 116 to 212 kinds. Output of exported cloth was up 74.6 percent.

After affirming the achievements in increasing production and practicing economy in the municipality since the beginning of this year, Liu Jie pointed out: "The principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving has been put forward by the party Central Committee to develop our national economy still better, more steadily and more persistently. Our conditions now are much better those in the 1960's. We have no difficulties that cannot be overcome. We must have courage and be bold in breaking a path."

Liu Jie stressed the importance of strengthening management, saying: "Improvement of enterprise management is an outstanding current question. We cannot do a good job of increasing production and practicing economy without scientific management." He demanded: "Industry and commerce departments must understand, coordinate with and support each other."

#### HENAN IMPLEMENTS HIGH-YIELD WHEAT GROWING METHODS

OW150752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--The methods of peasant wheat expert Liu Yingxiang for growing high-yield wheat are now being used on two million hectares in Henan, China's major wheat producing province. The two million hectares account for half of the area sown to wheat in Henan but 70 per cent of the total output.



The methods for achieving high wheat yields at low cost devised by Liu Yingxiang, secretary of the Communist Party branch of the Yuetan production brigade in Yenshi County, rely mainly on scientific field management based on judging the growth of the wheat according to shape and colour. This makes it possible to use water and fertilizer economically. Good seed strains are adopted.

In the early 1970's, some advanced communes and their sub-divisions in the province, which had already raised their per-hectare wheat yield to 4 to 4.5 tons tried to further increase yields by using more seeds, water and fertilizer. Yet instead of producing good results, it led to the flattening of crops and reduced yields. Even in those communes and production brigades which did succeed in getting higher yields, the net income failed to go up because of the high costs entailed. This led people to pay attention to Liu Yingxiang's methods.

The brigade led by Liu Yingxiang raised its per hectare wheat yield from 4.5 to 7.1 tons while cutting down the cost for every kilogramme of wheat from ten to four cents, excluding labour costs. Hundreds of agrotechnicians and tens of thousands of peasants have now experimented with these methods and helped spread them in the province. In applying Liu Yingxiang's methods in three counties, Wenxian, Zhang'ge [as received] and Yenshi, the wheat yield increased at an average annual rate of 10 to 20 percent over the past few years while the cost per kilogramme dropped from 15 to around 7 cents. The 14,600 hectares of wheat land on the banks of the Yihe and Lohe rivers in Yenshi County produced 5.6 tons per hectare, an all-time record compared with 1974. The year before the methods were put in use, per unit yield there went up by 59 percent and costs down by 50 percent.

#### HUNAN CALLS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN

HK141423 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] At the provincial telephone conference convened on 8 August by the Hunan Provincial Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee, Comrade Liu Yanan, vice chairman of Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, announced the decision to whip up a new upsurge in autumn patriotic public health campaign throughout the province to thoroughly change the sanitary conditions in Hunan's urban and rural areas and to give every place a thorough cleaning to greet National Day. This provincial telephone conference was mainly called to carry through the spirit of the third plenary session of the patriotic public health committee of the party Central Committee and to make arrangements for Hunan's autumn public health work. Comrade Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference, which was addressed by Comrade Liu Yanan.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Yanan first pointed out: "Because of the strengthening of leadership in various prefectures, municipalities and counties, our province's patriotic public health campaign has developed deeply this year. As a result, our sanitary conditions have significantly changed. The major existing problems are chiefly with the sanitary capital construction in some urban areas which has not been placed in line with the program or urban capital construction and the failure of 'two things to be managed and the five things to be changed' in the countryside to be diverted yet into the program of farmland capital construction. Besides, some solvable problems in environmental pollution have not been properly solved."

He stressed: "In the current autumn patriotic public health campaign, it is necessary to deeply arouse the masses to vigorously embark on environmental sanitation on the one hand.

"On the other hand, we must strengthen our leadership and formulate effective measures to solve existing problems. The sanitary capital construction in urban areas and the 'two things to be managed and five things to be changed' in rural areas must be brought within the programs of urban construction and farmland capital construction respectively."

"It is necessary to conscientiously settle the question of environmental pollution through effective measures. We must earnestly strengthen sanitary establishments in both urban and rural areas."

Comrade Liu Yanan further called for earnestly paying great attention to dietetic hygiene through such measures as banning the sale of foods which do not meet stipulated sanitary standards. He also demanded that those units which do a bad job in public health work and fail to improve it through positive efforts be checked on and, if necessary, have economic sanctions imposed on them.

"It is necessary to rigorously enforce sanitary laws and regulations, enact sanitary pledges and strengthen the examination and supervision of public health work. Governmental departments of various prefectures, municipalities and counties may award certificates of sanitary supervision to qualified units. Members of patriotic public health committees, epidemic prevention personnel, leaders of neighborhood committees, medical personnel and barefoot doctors must seriously carry on the examination and supervision of public health work to create in urban and rural areas throughout the province the social habit that 'it is honorable to pay attention to hygiene and contemptible to make light of it.' We must particularly do a good job in preventing frequently occurring epidemics caused by insects. Hospitals above the county level must establish outpatient departments staffed with experienced medical personnel to treat frequently occurring epidemics. These clinics are to discover and cure epidemics at an early stage in order to prevent them from spreading."

Comrade Liu Yanan finally stated: "By coordinating and consulting with one another, all departments must make appropriate arrangements for handling the medicines, vehicles, cement and rolled steel used for sanitary purposes."

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURE, SIDELINE PRODUCTS--Total amount of agricultural and sideline products purchased in Guangdong by the end of June reached 170 million yuan, an increase of 17.8 percent over last year's corresponding period. Since last winter, Dongguan County has grasped the production of winter-sown crops including potatoes and mushrooms. The total amount purchased from these crops increased by 1.38 million yuan over last year's corresponding period. At present, the province's number of duck egg bases has increased from 20 last year to 41. Chicken-raising bases have reached 60. The quantity of fresh eggs purchased in the first half of this year has increased by 60 percent over last year's corresponding period. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Aug 79 HK]

GUANGDONG CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--In the first half of this year, Guangdong's chemical fertilizer industry had increased its production by 19.3 percent over last year's corresponding period, with the output of nitrogenous fertilizer increasing by 35.2 percent over last year's corresponding period. From January to May, the coal consumed by the 86 small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises throughout the province in producing each ton of synthetic ammonia was 203 kilograms less than in 1978, while the electricity consumed was 84 kilowatt-hours less. In the first half of this year, all the province's small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises had saved 38,000 tons of coal and 15.7 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 79 HK]

## SICHUAN CITED AS NATIONAL MODEL IN BIRTH CONTROL EFFORTS

OW141528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Chongqing, August 14 (XINHUA)--The rate of population growth in Chongqing dropped from 10.94 per thousand in 1975 to 3.56 per thousand in 1978, according to reports from the city's departments in charge of family planning.

Chongqing, which has a population of more than 2.4 million, is the biggest city in Sichuan Province in southwest China. Sichuan has the largest population of any province in the country, numbering nearly 100 million and it has become a model for family planning efforts nationwide. Its population growth rate in 1978 was 6.1 per thousand. In his report on the work of the government delivered at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress on June 18 this year, Premier Hua Guofeng praised Sichuan for its achievements in family planning and recommended popularizing its experience in all urban and rural areas.

Chongqing has carried on education in population theory since 1975, which has helped people understand the importance of family planning in accelerating the nation's four modernizations and fostering the health and well-being of the whole nation.

The couples in the city who have limited themselves to having a single child now number more than 100,000, and more than 90 per cent of the couples of child-bearing age practise some form of birth control.

Among the methods they use is a safe and effective sterilization injection for men. It involves no surgical operation, only an injection into the spermatic duct of a man.

Encouragement of late marriages among the young people has also helped lower the population growth rate. And the city pays great attention to the children who are born, giving them regular checkups and preventive inoculations to ensure that they age healthy.

## BRIEFS

YUNNAN DAQING ENTERPRISES--The Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently named 115 enterprises which had scored success in their work in 1978 as Daqing-type units. The Kunming Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the higher level departments in charge of these units and the leading organs of the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities presented banners to them. These enterprises had seriously improved their management in 1978, speeded up the pace of building themselves into Daqing-type units and promoted the soaring of production, while continuing to reduce consumption and increase profits. Before naming these enterprises, the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees appointed the Yunnan Construction Committee, the Yunnan National Defense Industry Office and other units to inspect and evaluate the Daqing-type enterprises. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 HK]

YUNNAN AGRICULTURE FORUM--The Yunnan Agricultural Committee held a recent forum in Kunming of agricultural office advisers from the prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities throughout the province to discuss the production and implementation of economic policy. The forum participants pledged to implement the two documents of the central authorities on developing agricultural production. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 1 Aug 79 HK]



BEIJING RIBAO STRESSES PRACTICAL RESULTS

HK130207 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[Beijing RIBAO article by Xue Ping (5641 1627): "We Must Stress Practical Results and Not Seek Undeserved Reputation"]

[Text] The press has published a little story which gives one much food for thought. It was said that a certain shop had instituted the service for delivering goods to customers doors, which was greatly welcomed. However, this soon " " when some customers went to ask the reason for this, people in the shop told " " inspectors have gone!" At his answer, all the customers could say was " " went away shaking their heads. They did not seem to be at all surprised at this.

These things are no longer strange to people. This shows that these things have gone on for a long time and that people pursue formalism only for the sake of pleasing the upper levels and dealing with inspections. Indeed, these things are no longer new in real life. For example, some people like uttering empty words and pursue formalism. They do not even hesitate to practice fraud, cover up their faults and publicize their merits and make a lot of efforts to pursue undeserved reputation. When people from the upper levels, fraternal units or foreigners come, they do not tell or show people things as they are. Instead, they energetically pursue formalism and through doing a crash job, rehearsing and previewing, they cover up the real situation. To introduce the situation there actually means reading a polished manuscript, and to see the site means walking around in a pre-arranged spot. This is really sheer acting. As a matter of fact, actors are very serious in doing their work--acting--and they actually improve their own work by judging the actual effects of their performances. Today, however, although some of our comrades work as if acting, they do not have the actors' attitude of being serious and responsible toward their art. These comrades do not pay attention to solving practical problems in work; what they hanker after is formalism and what they seek is undeserved reputation.

The existence of this unhealthy trend shows that the party style of certain comrades in certain units is incorrect. Seeking truth from facts was originally an important principle of our party, but it has unfortunately been thrown away by some comrades and replaced by formalism and practicing fraud. This is a question to which we must attach great importance. Early in the period of the Yanan rectification of incorrect work style, Comrade Mao Zedong conducted serious criticism of this work style, saying that this "does not seek truth from facts but tries to please the public with claptrap." This "shows the impurity of party spirit" and "when they apply this to discipline themselves, they will in fact harm themselves; when they apply this to teach people, they will in fact harm people and when they apply this to guide the revolution, they will in fact harm the revolution". Now we are in the period of the great historical change, on the new Long March. The most important things are to work in a truth-seeking way, continuously achieve new practical results, rapidly promote our country's economic and national defense strength and rapidly improve the scientific and cultural standards of the whole nation. We must not show the slightest falseness on this question. No matter how moving our empty words are and no matter how fine our form is, we cannot make any contributions to the four modernizations. Whether or not the work on a certain front or in a certain unit is good or bad is something which objectively exists revealing the situation as it is. [paragraph continues]

Letting the upper level give advice and allowing fraternal units to make appraisals through discussions will be beneficial for carrying forward the good results and correcting mistakes. Some people have already disappointed the party and people by failing to do properly their work which should have been done well, and yet they still go around making extensive boasts about themselves and slap their faces until they are swollen in an effort to look imposing. In so doing, they are making mistake on top of mistake. May I ask, is there such a thing in the world as a Communist Party cadre making a mess of his own party? Is so, is he not pulling away his own prop? If the work is good, it is good. If it is bad, it is bad. Black is black and white is white and we cannot palm off fake as genuine. When the merchants in the old society did business they often pretended that second-best was best and mixed spurious with genuine, aiming at earning more money. How can people of the Communist Party learn the work style of the merchants in the old society? Being bold to admit and expose one's shortcomings and difficulties in work is an expression of confidence. The course of development of things themselves is a gradual change from an imperfect state to a perfect state. If a thing is still in an imperfect state and we stubbornly claim that it is very good, we will be unable to overcome our shortcomings and it will be impossible for us to make progress in that thing. What is false will always be false, but if we do not admit that there are problems and instead find all means to cover them up, even though we can deceive people for the time being and seek honor through fraud, the work will never improve. And since we cannot wrap fire in paper, the truth will be exposed one day and we will just make an exhibition of ourselves. Those who violate dialectics will suffer its punishment. It is only a minor matter for individuals to make mistakes. However, if shortcomings in work are covered up and not overcome, as the problems develop and keep piling up, they will only do even greater harm to the revolutionary cause. Did we not suffer a lot in the past just because some people told lies and made exaggerations? We must remember and absorb this historical lesson.

To correct this unhealthy trend of pursuing formalism we must start with the leaders, because this trend has been very prevalent among some leading cadres in some leading organs. As a result, this has greatly affected the lower levels. As a matter of fact, some work procedures and methods are totally formalistic. If the upper levels cannot correct this trend, how can those below do it?

For example, to inspect work at the basic levels it is necessary that the upper levels send some inspection groups there. Some inspection groups, however, go "like a swarm of bees." They are satisfied with listening to superficial reports and being hasty and casual. They do not go deep into the realities or solve any problems, and this merely adds burdens to those below. Moreover, we should notice that there are now some upper level organs which often use inspection as a pretext for engaging in extravagant eating and drinking and making tours, and this has an extremely bad influence on the basic level. Let us again take the example of filling in forms and writing reports. As a matter of fact, this is a good way to summarize experiences and lessons and reflect the real situation. In reflecting the real situation at the basic levels, however, some upper level organs do not first see whether or not the situation is in line with objective reality, but whether or not it conforms to the subjective views of the leaders. When the situation is not in line with their views, they will guide the basic levels to have it "beautified" or "improved" according to the intention of the upper levels. They will not give them approval until they "reach the standards." As a result, the real things are removed by this "beautification" and things which did not originally exist are arbitrarily added in. [paragraph continues]

There are also some people in the basic levels who gradually learn to do things according to the wishes of the upper levels. They report to you what you want to hear and supply you the materials you want and do things according to the way you like. Having wasted so much vain effort and energy in this meaningless formalism, how can our work achieve any practical results? This situation can never meet the needs of our pursuit of the four modernizations and we must resolutely correct this.

If we objectively analyze the reason why some comrades have caught this disease of "seeking only undeserved reputation and not stressing practical results," we will find that it is inseparable from the fact that leadership at the upper levels in fact prefer this sort of thing. If we inspect this from a subjective point of view, we will see that their selfish motives are too great, and they try to show off and gain honor through fraud and boasting. In addition, they have not done well in solving the ideological problems regarding the aim of revolution and to whom they are responsible, and they have forgotten that being responsible to the leadership at the upper levels is identical with being responsible to the masses. To wholeheartedly serve the people has been the original purpose of our party. The party organizations at all levels must base their work on the greatest interests of the masses. If we forget about the interests of the masses and are not responsible to the masses, we will lose our purpose, and to be responsible to the upper levels will also be out of the question. Today, the concept of being responsible to the masses and working for the interests of the people is rather weak among some comrades, and what always occupies their minds is how to report to the leadership and claim credit for their achievements so as to secure or promote their position and status. Since these comrades are all placed in certain responsible posts, this will greatly impede our party from "gaining trust from the people," dampen the masses' enthusiasm and adversely influence the four modernizations. Let us hope that these comrades will take the party's cause and the people's interests seriously, extricate themselves from the knot of the bad habit of "only seeking undeserved reputation without practical results," change their course, do more solid work and less formalistic work for pleasing the upper levels and confusing the masses and really do some practical work for the masses and the four modernizations.

Some time ago, many of our comrades saw the movie "Gunshots in the Security Bureau." Amid that cruel situation of white terror the work of the underground party members was closely related to the safety or danger of the party organization and to the lives of the individual party members. If the work had not been accurately done in a soundly-based way, or if a slight mistake had been made, the party would suffer losses and the people would lose their heads. Such was the case in the past. Is it true, however, that this question of life and death does not exist any longer? For an individual or a unit, whether work is done well or badly does not seem to be so directly a matter of life and death as compared to fighting a battle or engaging in secret service. This question, however, still exists in our country, as was pointed out by Premier Hua Guofeng in his "Government Work Report": "Whether or not we can achieve the four modernizations within this century determines the destiny of our country and nation." If we cannot achieve the four modernizations, we will forever lag behind. If we lag behind, sooner or later we will be beaten. Before liberation, our country was ruled by reactionary political power and we were very backward. As a result, we reduced ourselves to the status of a semi-colonial society. Since the founding of the PRC, our country has witnessed tremendous progress. [paragraph continues]



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However, chiefly because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we have lost a lot of time in our course of socialist modernization. Now, if we do not hurry to make up for lost time, go all out and do everything possible to speed up the pace of construction, but instead still go around uttering empty words and pursuing formalism, when can our four modernizations be realized? Lenin once harshly mocked those people who indulged themselves in empty talk: "Old fellow, you had better stop administering the country and be an eloquent clown." He also said that prattling about revolution would ruin our revolution. The comrades who assume leadership responsibilities should attach great importance to and enhance their awareness toward these words of the revolutionary teacher. Whenever we work, we must always try to think about what good we do for the four modernizations. We must consider problems under this premise and do our best to fulfill our tasks in a more soundly-based way.

#### BEIJING CATHOLICS CELEBRATE ASSUMPTION OF MARY

OW150812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--More than 400 Catholics celebrated "the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary," one of the four grand Catholic feast days, at Beijing's Nantang Cathedral (Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception) this morning. Monsignor Michael Fu Tieshan, the new bishop of Beijing, officiated at the mass.

Among those attending were 32 Catholics from foreign countries, including Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, France, West Germany, Italy, and the United States of America.

In an interview with XINHUA, Bishop Fu said: "Since the downfall of the gang of four, the party's policy on religion has been implemented. I am glad today that both the clergymen and the faithful are celebrating the feast with delighted hearts."

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Since April 1979, the urban and suburban areas of Beijing have been setting up service trades in neighborhoods to arrange jobs for young people who are waiting for work. By 6 July, 61,000 young people had found jobs, accounting for 80 percent of the first batch of this year's young people who are waiting for work. Finding jobs for these young people has played an active role in solving the problems of their livelihood, reducing economic burdens on families, stabilizing social order, developing the national economy and promoting stability and unity. Their monthly salaries are between 30 and 50 yuan. They work mostly at tea concessions, as porters, photographers, carpenters, tailors, painters and other temporary jobs. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jul 79 HK]

BEIJING LITERATURE, ART FORUM--The Literary Creation Liaison Department of the Beijing Municipal Federation of Literature and Art Circles held a 23 July forum of some spare-time writers. Xia Yan, veteran writer who was invited to attend, spoke, analysing the fine situation of literary and art creation since the smashing of the gang of four and giving good views on how to emancipate the minds and improve the quality of literary works. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jul 79 HK]

BEIJING COURT WORK--The people's courts at all levels in Beijing have actively invited and trained people's jurors. By the end of June, the middle level courts in the municipality and the courts in the 19 districts and counties had invited 3,201 people's jurors, while the courts in 12 districts and counties had trained 2,000 people's jurors. The people's jurors have the same rights as a judge during court proceedings. Many of these people's jurors are labor models and advanced workers who support the party's leadership, warmly cherish the socialist cause and ideally observe the constitution and law. They have a definite prestige among the masses. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jul 79 HK]

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WANG FENG, OTHER XINJIANG LEADERS CALL ON PLA HEROES

OW141601 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 August, responsible comrades of party and government organizations in Xinjiang Autonomous Region, the Urumqi PLA units and Urumqi Municipality visited the (Kunlun) hostel for a cordial meeting with comrades of the Urumqi subgroup of the report group of heroes and models who distinguished themselves in the self-defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The responsible comrades included Wang Feng, Wu Kehua, Zhou Renshan, Simayi Aimaiti, Song Zhihe, Tiemuer Dawamaiti, (Wang Wobin), Li Jiayu, Zheng Sansheng, Han Yulin, Zhang Jiecheng and (Lin Kebai). The responsible comrades congratulated the members of the subgroup on the successful completion of their reporting tour of Xinjiang and thanked them for telling the army men and people of various nationalities in Xinjiang about their combat experience while enduring the summer heat and various hardships.

BRIEFS

GANSU POPULATION CONTROL--Lanzhou Municipality of Gansu Province has paid attention to controlling its population growth. During the first half of this year, 25,273 persons underwent contraceptive operations, 11,468 more than during the corresponding period of last year. Citations and prizes were awarded to 4,633 couples who had only one child and who pledged not to have any more. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Jul 79 SK]

GANSU PLA ANTIFLOOD REPAIR WORK--Since the beginning of this year the Lanzhou PLA units have devoted some 289,000 work days to helping peasants develop diversified economy, harvesting, delivering goods and materials needed in antiflood work and repairing farm machines. The first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, Xiao Hua, and the deputy commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, (Liu Jinghai), led some 5,000 persons in tree planting in Lanzhou Municipality. According to incomplete statistics, more than 520,000 trees have been planted by cadres and fighters of the Lanzhou PLA units. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Aug 79 SK]

GANSU ADMINISTRATION--Recently the Heshui County CCP Committee in Gansu Province has closed 20 provisional organizations in an effort to simplify administration. Their work has been taken over by the regular departments concerned, and a vast majority of their personnel have been given new jobs. This action, resulting in savings of manpower and operating funds, has won great support from the masses. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 79 SK]

GANSU FLOODS--Jiuquan County, Gansu Province, suffered severe floods on 29 and 30 July. About 49 brigades and 210 production teams were damaged. Party and government organizations and PLA units are taking measures to combat flooding and relieve the flood-stricken area. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Aug 79 SK]

QINGHAI MANDARIN POPULARIZATION--The Qinghai Provincial Education Bureau recently called a special meeting in Xining on teaching Mandarin in the province. The participants discussed and exchanged views on popularizing Mandarin and Pinyin in Qinghai schools as well as in society at large. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW]

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